WILMINGTON JOURNAL:
Published every Friday Morning, by
PRICE & FULTON, Proprietors.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:
$2 50 a year, in advance, or $3 00 if not paid within three months after subscribing.

No subscription received for less than 12 months.

No subscriber permitted to discontinue his paper after the commencement of a subscription year, till the expiration of said year.

Subscribers wishing their paper discontinued at the end of their subscription year, must pay up in full and give the proprietors two weeks notice, otherwise the paper will be continued and charged for according to the above terms.

We will pay the postage on letters containing Three Dollars and upwards, and money may be remitted through the mail at our risk. The Postmaster's certificate of such remittance shall be a sufficient receipt therefor.

☞All Letters on business connected with this office, must be addressed [post paid] to PRICE & FULTON.

Wilmington Journal.

DAVID FULTON, EDITOR.

GOD, OUR COUNTRY, AND LIBERTY.

TERMS: $2 50 in advance.

VOL. 4---NO. 26.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, MARCH 10, 1848.

WHOLE NO. 182.

Terms for Advertising.

Per square of 16 lines or less—cash in advance.

One square one insertion,			$ 50
do. do. 2	insertions,		75
do. do. 3	do.		1 00
do. do. 3	months without change,		3 00
do. do. 6	do. do.	do.	4 50
do. do. 12	do. do.	do.	8 00
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do. do. 12	do. do.	do.	20 00

☞If the number of insertions are not marked on the advertisement, they will be continued until ordered out, and charged for at the rate of 25 cts. per square for every insertion after the first week.

A deduction of 33⅓ pr ct on adv. bills over $30.

A liberal discount will be made on advertisements exceeding one square, when published 6 or 12 months, *cash in advance.*

OUR CIRCULATION.

☞E mean to keep the following paragraph standing for the benefit of all whom it may concern:

ADVERTISING.—We would commend the following facts to the attention of the advertising community. The "Wilmington Journal" circulates upwards of 1200 HUNDRED COPIES weekly. Its circulation in the town of Wilmington is as large as that of any other paper published in the place. We would further state that its circulation in the counties which trade to this place is THREE TIMES as large as that of any other paper published in North Carolina, and that its list is daily increasing. We say, therefore, without the fear of contradiction, that it is the best vehicle for advertising which the people of Wilmington can select. One other observation. We think, that although a large majority of the readers of the "Journal" are Democrats, still THEY *occasionally* do a little trading, as well as the readers of the whig papers. We have written the above *merely* for the information of those who are most deeply interested—business men of all professions and all political creeds—WHO WANT CUSTOMERS.

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.

Post Office, Wilmington.

NORTHERN MAIL, by Rail Road, due daily at 2 P. M., and close at 10 every night.

SOUTHERN MAIL, by Steamer from Charleston, is due daily at 8 A. M., and closes at 11 A. M. every day.

FAYETTEVILLE MAIL, by Rail Road, is due on Mondays Wednesdays and Fridays, at 3 P. M., and closes on same days at 10 at night.

FAYETTEVILLE MAIL, by Prospect Hall, Elizabethtown, Westbrooks, and Robesons, is due on Tuesdays Thursdays and Saturdays, at 9 A. M., and closes on same days at 10 P. M.

SMITHVILLE MAIL, by Steamer, is due daily at 8 A. M., and closes at 12½ P. M. every day.

TAYLOR'S BRIDGE, LONG CREEK, MOORE'S CREEK, BLACK RIVER CHAPEL and HARRELL'S STORE MAIL, is due every Thursday at 6 P. M., and closes same night at 10.

ONSLOW MAIL.—Via Topsail Sound, Stump Sound Sneed's Ferry, Jacksonville to Richlands, and returns via Bannerman's, is due every Monday at 4 P. M., and closes every Thursday night at 10 P. M.

PRINTING
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
Neatly executed and with despatch, on liberal terms for cash, at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

DAVID FULTON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Mrs. C. M. Price,
Fashionable Dress Maker,
4th Street, first door North of the Old Fellow's School,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

GEORGE W. DAVIS,
Commission and Forwarding
MERCHANT,
DAVIS'S WHARF,
South Water Street, WILMINGTON, N. C.

GILLESPE & ROBESON
Continue the AGENCY business, and will make liberal advances on consignments of Lumber, Naval Stores, &c. &c.
Wilmington, August 1st, 1845.

JOHN D. LOVE,
DEALER IN
CABINET FURNITURE,
BEDSTEADS, CHAIRS, MATRESSES, &c.,
ROCK SPRING,
Wilmington, N. C.
July 16, 1847—[41 12m

Cronly, Walker & Hall.
AUCTIONEERS AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
Wilmington, N. C.
REFER TO
P. K. DICKINSON, Esq., H. R. SAVAGE, Esq., G. W. DAVIS, Esq., MESSRS. HALL & ARMSTRONG, JOHN A. TAYLOR, Esq., JOHN WALKER, Esq.
October 15th, 1847.

MYERS & BARNUM,
Manufacturers & Dealers in
HATS AND CAPS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
MARKET STREET—Wilmington, N. C.

D. CASHWELL,
GENERAL AGENT
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Will make liberal CASH advances on all consignments of TIMBER, LUMBER, NAVAL STORES, &c.
Wilmington, N. C., Sept 24, 1847—2-tf

LIPPITT & WILLKINGS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DRUGGISTS,
AND DEALERS IN
Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c.,
On Front street, between Market and Dock, two doors North of Messrs. Hart & Policy's, Wilmington, N. C.
October 8, 1847—[4

WM. A. GWYER,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
GROCER
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
North Water Street, Wilmington, N. C.
REFERS TO
B. N. DISBROW, Esq., New York.
ROB'T G. RANKIN, Esq., Wilmington, N. C.
October 29, 1847.

L. MALLETT,
Agent for the sale of
Timber, Lumber, &c. &c.,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
November 5, 1847—[8-y

Thos. Allibone & Co.,
GENERAL COMMISSION
MERCHANTS,
No. 8, SOUTH WHARVES,
PHILADELPHIA.
Advances made on consignments.
Refer to Messrs. DEROSSET, BROWN & Co., Wilmington, N. C.
Nov. 12, 1847. [6-1y]

New Firm.
THE SUBSCRIBERS have formed a Co-Partnership for the purpose of transacting a general DRY GOODS AND FAMILY GROCERY business, under the firm of PERRIN & HARTSFIELD
H. R. PERRIN.
A. A. HARTSFIELD.
Wilmington, N. C
October 15, 1847.

HOLMES & HAWES,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS
IN ALL KINDS OF
Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, & Cutlery,
At the stand formerly occupied by Z. Latimer.
February 11, 1848.

BOXES SOAP and STARCH, for sale by
[Jan 28] WM. A. GWYER.

BUTTER.—10 kegs best Goshen Butter, just received. For sale by HOWARD & PEDEN.

BUTTER AND CHEESE.—25 Kegs Goshen Butter; 30 Boxes Cheese; received per brig Belle and for sale by D. W. WOOD.

BUTTER AND CHEESE—25 kegs Goshen Butter; 20 boxes Goshen Cheese; received per schr G W Davis, and for sale by
Jan 21, 1848—19-tf] D. W. WOOD.

CANAL FLOUR—25 bbls best quality fresh ground Flour; 25 half do do do do do; 10 quarter bbls Flour; 20 boxes Buckwheat. For sale by
Feb 25] HOWARD & PEDEN.

CANAL FLOUR.—20 barrels extra Canal Flour 10 half do. do. do., just received and for sale by
feb 18. CRONLY, WALKER & HALL.

COTTON YARN—12 bales assorted numbers, for sale by McKELLAR & McRAE.

CLARET WINE.—10 boxes St. Julien Medoc Claret. For sale by HOWARD & PEDEN.

CHE SE.—20 boxes Eng. dairy Cheese. For sale by HOWARD & PEDEN.

COW PEAS—100 bushels; for sale by HOWARD & PEDEN.

COW FEED! COW FEED!—100 bushels Wheat Bran, an excellent article for stock of all kinds, put up in sacks of 3 bushels each, and for sale at 25 cents per bushel, by
Jan 28] WM. A. GWYER.

DUCK AND CARDAGE—For sale low at HOWARD & PEDEN'S.

DR. CRAIN'S SPINO ABDOMINAL SUPPORTER—a decided improvement. For sale by WM. SHAW.

FOR SMITHVILLE.—From and after this date the steamer Calhoun, Capt A: May, will leave the wharf, foot of Market street, every Saturday afternoon at 2½ o'clock, returning Monday morning at 7 o'clock. Passage 50 cents each way. Freights at vessel rates;—for freight or passage apply at the office of
CRONLY, WALKER & HALL.
March 3, 1848—[25-tf

FULTON MARKET BEEF—10 half bbls. Beef; 20 Tounges; 200 lbs. smoked Beef, for
March 3 sale by WM. A. GWYER.

FULTON MARKET BEEF—10 half barrels Hunt's best; 25 Smoked Tongues; for sale by
Feb 25] HOWARD & PEDEN.

FLOUR—20 bbls superfine Fayetteville Flour; 25 bbls and half bbls Canal do
For sale by McKELLAR & McRAE.

FOR SALE LOW.—10 Boxes Lee's Mould Candles; 20 Boxes Raisins; 20 Half do do; 5 Bbls Cider; 25 Bags Rio Coffee; 5 Hhds retailing Molasses; 15 Bbls Planting Potatoes; 5 Bbls Rum; 10 Bbls Whiskey; 10 Bbls Gin.
WM. A. GWYER.

FLOUR—60 barrels Fayetteville Flour, just landed, and for sale by
feb18 CRONLY, WALKER & HALL.

FRESH CRACKERS.—10 cans Boston Crackers; 20 boxes Soda do.; 20 bbls. Pilot Bread; 5 half bbls. Sugar Crackers; 5 do. do. Lemon do; 5 do. do. Pic Nick Butter do. For sale by
HOWARD & PEDEN.

FLOUR—35 bbls Canal Flour, received per schr R W Brown, for sale by D. W. WOOD.
Jan'y 21, 1848—[19-tf

FISH.—Salmon and Mackerel, in bbls. and kits. For sale by HOWARD & PEDEN.

JUNIPER SHINGLES—50,000 Juniper shingles, for sale by
March 3 CRONLY, WALKER & HALL.

JUST RECEIVED per steamer Evergreen, 200 bushels Corn. 50 bushels Meal, for sale by
March 3 HOWARD & PEDEN.

JUST RECEIVED—5 hhds Porto Rico and Muscovado Sugar; 2 do clarified New Orleans Sugar; 30 bags Rio Coffee; 15 bags Laguira Coffee. For sale by
Feb 18] McKELLAR & McRAE.

LIME—Thomastown Lime, in lots to suit, for sale by D. W. WOOD.
January 28, 1848—[20-tf

LEMONS—50 boxes to arrive per Athalia. For sale by D. W. WOOD.
Jan'y 21, 1848—[19-tf

MUSTARD—60 doz. Crommelins' Mustard, for sale by
March 3 CRONLY, WALKER & HALL.

MEAL—100 bushels Fresh Meal, for sale by
Feb 18] McKELLAR & McRAE.

MEAL, HOMMONY, &c.—125 Bushels supr. Fayetteville Meal; 25 Bushels Water Mill Hommony; 20 Bbls Fayetteville Super. Fine & Cross Flour; 2000 lbs. New Bacon; 12 Sutton's Ploughs; for sale by E. J. BERNARD.
Feb'y 4, 1848.

MOLASSES—Bright, heavy new crop Cuba Molasses, in Hhds. and Bbls., suitable for retailers & family use; for sale by WM A GWYER.

MOLASSES.—20 bbls new Cuba Molasses, for
Jan 21] sale by HOWARD & PEDEN.

NORTH CAROLINA HAY—50 bales Crab Grass Hay; 50 do. Cut Rice, very superior; 50 do. Rice Straw; 200 bushels Sweet Potatoes.
For sale by HOWARD & PEDEN.

NORTH CAROLINA LARD.—10 bbls. prime N. C. Lard, just received per Rail-road, and for sale by HOWARD & PEDEN.

NEW BACON—NEW BACON.—I have in store a superior lot of new Bacon, well cured, and of choice flavor. To see it, is to purchase.
F4 WM A GWYER.

OATS AND EGGS—150 dozen Eggs, fresh; 100 bush Oats; just received and for sale by
Feb 25] McKELLAR & McRAE.

OAKUM.—10 bales Oakum. For sale by HOWARD & PEDEN.

PLOUGHS—A lot of A. B. Allam's & Co's superior No. 14 Ploughs; just received and for sale by McKELLAR & McRAE.
January 14, 1848

PLANTING POTATOES, for sale by
March 3 WM. A. GWYER.

PALE ALE.—10 boxes Pale Ale. For sale by HOWARD & PEDEN.

PLANTING POTATOES—175 bbls Yellow, and 150 bbls White Planting Potatoes, in fine order. For sale by D. W. WOOD.
Jan 28, 1848—[20-tf

SUGAR—10 bbls best St. Croix Sugar; 10 bbls clarified do; 10 bbls crushed do; 10 bbls powdered do; 10 boxes Loaf do. For sale by
Feb 25] HOWARD & PEDEN.

SODA BISCUIT, Butter and Sugar Crackers, in store and for sale by
Jan 28] WM A. GWYER.

SALT—4000 bushels landing and for sale by
Dec. 21—15-tf] R. H. STANTON & Co.

SEGARS.—Woolsey's Loaf, Crushed, Pulverized and Ground St Croix and Porto Rico Sugars; received per brig Belle, and for sale by
D. W. WOOD.

WHARFAGE—Persons wishing to land Turpentine, Tar, Lumber, or other produce, can find room by applying to
Feb 18] McKELLAR & McRAE.

WHITE LEAD—12,000 lbs., just received and for sale by
Nov 12, LIPPITT & WILKINGS.

WHISKEY and Domestic Liquors of all kinds, constantly in store, and for sale at lowest cash prices. by WM. A. GWYER.

WHISKEY.—50 barrels N. O. Rectified Whiskey. For sale by HOWARD & PEDEN.

HAMS AND LARD.
5000 LBS. Bladen Hams;
11 Bbls. and 27 Kegs Bladen Lard; for sale by D. W. WOOD.
January 28, 1847—[20tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons are notified from hunting on my lands, formerly called the Edens lands, with guns, or dogs, or fishing, in any manner whatever. If free negroes or slaves are caught with guns or dogs on the premises, the dogs will be killed and the negroes severely punished.

ALSO, all wagoners, draymen, or cartmen, are notified not to trespass upon any of my vacant lots, from Boundary Street to the Dry Pond, and from thence back to the Newbern Road, under the penalty of the law. MILES COSTIN.
Feb 11, 1848—[22-12m

Stall-Fed Beef.

COSTIN & FOY respectfully inform the citizens of Wilmington that they have now in their pound some 60 or 70 head of choice STALL-FED BEEVES, which they will be killing daily and bringing to market. All persons in want of *good Beef*, will find it at the Market, on Market Street, for sale by COSTIN & FOY.
Feb 11, 1848—[22-tf

Raising Blood

AND Consumption, Pain in the Side and Night Sweats, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Palpitation of the Heart, Liver Complaint, Bronchitis, and all diseases of the throat, lungs and liver, cured by Sherman's All-Healing Balsam.

Raising Blood and Consumption.—Mr. Milne, builder, in Brooklyn, was attacked with raising blood, followed by a cough, pain in the side, and all the usual symptoms of consumption He employed two of the best physicians; they did him no good, and told him he could not live. Hearing of the wonderful cures performed by Sherman's Balsam, he sent at 10 o'clock at night, to Mrs. Hayes, 139 Fulton street, and got a bottle; it operated like a charm, stopped the bleeding and cough! Before he had taken one bottle he was able to be about his work. It had saved his life. His daughter, residing at 127 Myrtle Avenue, can attest it.

Miss Ann Maston, of Williamsburgh, living in Tenth, near South Fourth street, says—That she had been troubled with a hacking cough, and pain in the chest, for a long time, which at last became so bad that she was obliged to give up her school for more than a year. She then commenced taking the All-Healing Balsam—which soon alleviated her symptoms. She is now fast recovering, and has resumed her laborious occupation as a teacher.

14 years Mr. John O'Neil, 10th avenue and 21st street, suffered with a cough, raising of phlegm, and pain in his side. He could get no relief till he tried the All-Healing Balsam, which drove the pain from his side, allayed the cough, and brought the disease upon the surface; and before he had taken three bottles was entirely cured.

Pleurisy and Consumption—Mrs. Baggas, a lady upwards of 70, residing 88 Sheriff, has for years been subject to attacks of Pleurisy, Raising of Blood, severe Cough, Shortness of Breath, Pain in her Head and various parts of her body. Her friends believed her past recovery. The All-Healing Balsam relieved her at once of all her alarming symptoms, and now she is able to attend to her work.

Asthma and Whooping Cough—Mrs. Lucretia Wells, 95 Christie street; L. S. Beals, 19 Delancey street; Wm. H. Youngs, 75 Walnut street, know the value of this great remedy

Ask for Sherman's All-Healing Balsam, and see that his written signature is on each bottle.

Price 25 cents and $1 per bottle.

Dr. Sherman's Worm and Cough Lozenges sold as above.

Principal Office, 106 Nassau street, New York.

The above medicine is for sale by LIPPITT & WILKINGS, Druggists, Wilmington, N. C.
Feb'y 4, 1848—[21-7t

Hoke's American Hotel.
CORNER OF KING AND GEORGE STS.,
Charleston, S. C.

THE above establishment, *formerly known as the sign of the Buck*, and kept by Mr. JAMES NORRIS, and since by Dr. J. D. BOYD, has been thoroughly repaired, externally and internally, and will be opened by the subscriber between the first and tenth of February next, for the accommodation of the travelling community and permanent boarders. This establishment has been fitted up at great expense, and furnished throughout with entire new furniture, and better beds than hotels are usually furnished with. With these inducements, and an accommodating disposition on the part of the proprietor and those in his employ, he hopes to merit a libera share of patronage. F. A. HOKE.
January 25th, 1848. 21-6t

$50 REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber, on the 14th instant, two negro men, named OLLIVER and PARIS. Olliver is about 25 or 30 years of age, about 6 feet high, has a scar on his right arm occasioned by a burn; when spoken to he is slow in answering. Paris is about 21 years of age; about 5 feet 9 inches high; stutters in his speech.

The above named negroes are probably lurking about Wilmington or its suberbs, where they are well known. Forty dollars will be paid for the apprehension of Olliver, and ten dollars for the aprehension of Paris, or the same sums respectively, and all reasonable expenses paid, for the apprehension and delivery of either or both of them to the subscriber, at his residence in New Hanover county, or for their confinement in the Jail of said county, or in any other Jail in this State, so that he can get them. DAN'L S. SANDERS.
Feb. 18, 1848. 23-tf

50 PACKAGES Raisins, best quality;
2 cases Canton Ginger;
2 " Citron; 6 boxes Lemon Syrup;
Mace, Cloves, Nutmegs, Cinnamon, and all varieties of Spices, ground, of the best quality, for sale by HOWARD & PEDEN.

Look at this.

WE offer for sale, at very low prices, and upon the most reasonable terms, a very handsome assortment of fancy DRY GOODS.
Feb 11, 1848] HOLMES & HAWES.

NOTICE.

TAKEN up and committed to the Jail of Onslow County, on the 4th instant, a negro man, who says his name is HENRY MILLS, that he is free, and that his free papers are in the possession of Benjamin Ruggels, of Wilmington; but on a former occasion, he stated that he belonged to Bennet Flanner, of Wilmington. The said negro is about 25 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, and will weigh about 160 or 165 lbs. The owner of said negro is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be dealt with as the law directs in such cases. W. D. HUMPHRY, Sh'ff.
Jacksonville, Feb 25, 1848—[24-11t

NEW GOODS.

IN addition to the large and well selected stock of goods purchased from Mr. Latimer, we are receiving by the late arrivals from the North, a stock that cannot be surpassed for beauty, quality and price in the Wilmington Market. We assure our friends and the public, that no pains will be spared on our part to merit their patronage; and we feel confident that all that is required to obtain it is a call from them and a careful examination of our stock. We will be prepared in a few days to offer for sale:

500 pieces assorted prints.
200 " printed Muslins and Lawns.
20 bales brown Domestics, ¾ 4-4 5-4 and 6-4.
10 different styles Bleached Shirting.
Brown Drills, Cotton Osnaburgs.
All kinds of Linen Goods.

A large and well selected stock of Fancy Goods Hosiery of all kinds, Gloves, Ribbon, Bonnets, the most fashionable style, and very low, with many other articles too tedious to mention.

A fine lot of sugar now landing.
HOLMES & HAWES.
March 3,

ICE---ICE---ICE!
To the Public.

THE Subscribers beg to notify the Public, that they will again be in Market with a large and constant supply of Fresh Pond Ice, from Boston, which will be sold at the lowest market prices, throughout the season.

Our Ice House will be open every morning, from sunrise till breakfast bell-ring. Ice will also be retailed from Shaw's Drug Store, at all hours of the day. Citizens can procure it at any hour of the night, (in case of sickness,) by calling on Mr. Shaw, at his House, on Second Street, a few doors from Market Street.

We solicit orders from our friends in the country. Ice will be carefully packed, and promptly forwarded.

Thankful for past patronage, we hope again to merit the public support.

We expect to open on the 1st of April.

N. B. A cargo is expected daily.
SHAW & REPITON.
March 3, 1848—[25-tf

TAKE NOTICE.

ALL persons that have placed papers in my hands for collection, as constable, are hereby requested to call and get them on or before the 15th inst., and deliver up my receipts for the same, or they will be left with the Deputy Sheriff.
JOSEPH M TILLY.
March 3, 1848—[25-2t

NOTICE.

THE subscribers respectfully solicit those having Beef accounts, to call and pay them; and from the confusion of delivering Beef to servants, and the great difficulty of collecting numerous small Beef accounts, must hereafter insist on selling for cash.

It must be apparent to all, that such a system will go far towards the improvement of the Beef Market, and we hope to be sustained in the arrangement.
M. COSTIN & CO.
March 3, 1848—[25-tf

ALL INTERESTED PERSONS
Please take Notice.

THE subscriber would simply say to those that are still indebted to him, that he expects to leave this place in less than three weeks from date, and all notes and accounts that remain unpaid he will be under the disagreeable necessity of leaving in the hands of an Attorney for collection. GUY C. HOTCHKISS.
March 3, 1848—[25-3t

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE.
WILMINGTON, N. C.
February 26, 1848.

SEALED proposals will be received at this office, until the 20th of March next, for taking care of all the Buoys on the river, and Buoys of Cape Fear, for one year, the United States being at the expense of all the repairs, or of new Buoys, if any are lost. M. V. JONES, Collector.
March 3, 1848—[25-3t

PROSPECTUS OF A NEW BOOK,
ENTITLED
READY WISDOM.
BEING A COLLECTION OF
The Moral, Intelligent, and Refined Sayings
OF WISE MEN IN ALL AGES,
IN PROSE AND POETRY.
COLLECTED AND ARRANGED
BY REV. E. L. PERKINS.

The little and short sayings of the wise and excellent are of great value, like the dust of gold or the least sparks of diamonds.—TILLOTSON.

THE work contains 365 chapters, each chapter referring to a different subject, besides about twenty pages of miscellaneous matter, and will make about 230 pages octavo, neatly printed on good paper, and put up in a mailable form, with paper covers. Price $1 a copy, or any person sending five names, with $5, shall be entitled to the 6th copy gratis. Those who receive this prospectus, and procure subscribers, will please forward the names and subscription money addressed to the undersigned, at Raleigh, N. C., by the 1st of March, 1848. Persons wishing a single copy, will also address as above, with the $1 enclosed. The work will be ready for delivery soon after that period.

The following is a sample chapter. The quotations are, in all cases, where the authors are known, duly credited; so that those who have this book will possess a rich and valuable collection of the beauties and excellencies of distinguished writers, by which they will be enabled to command, like ready change, their pithy sayings on every topic of general interest.

SAMPLE CHAPTER.
INDUSTRY.

The best inheritance is a habit of industry.
Industry is the father of excellence.
Industry is fortune's right hand, and frugality her left.
Industry is preferable to idleness, as brightness is to rust.
Labor and Pleasure were the first couple married by Industry.

Weariness
Can snore upon the flint, when restive sloth
Finds the downy pillow hard.—SHAKSPEARE.

The man that consecrates his hours
By vigorous effort and an honest aim,
At once he draws the sting of life and death
And walks with nature and her paths are peace.
YOUNG.

The God of gods and men, with hard decrees,
Forbids our plenty to be bought with ease;
Himself invented first the shining share,
And whetted human industry with care.
DRYDEN.

☞Those who signify the desire, shall have the work full bound at $1¼; but they must receive it in Raleigh, where it will be published.
E. L. PERKINS.
March 3, 1848—[25-2t

LIST OF LETTERS,

REMAINING in the Post Office at Wilmington, on the 29th of February, 1848.

Those whose names appear on this list, are requested to ask for advertised Letters, and to mention the date of the List.

[25-3t] W. C. BETTENCOURT, P. M.

Allen James
Arnitt James
Allen Elkana
Artis Emily 2
Allen mrs Eliza
Atkinson S
Armstrong Alfred
Burney Robert
Biddle F
Barnett E
Black John 2
Brickell J M
Brister J C 2
Bryant S E
Brown miss
Bonesteel P N
B wles Thomas C
Bennett miss *Mary*
Brumble w H
Burriss John 2
Bradford Wm E 2
Brown miss Eliza
Blackman Henry
Ball Rev John
Barkly wm 2
Berry Stephen
Batton Thomas
Bowden *B* H
Black A
Bryant miss Ann
Bracket E
Beatty Dr W H 2
Bordeaux Richard
Cornish A
Conner Alfred
Clark Wm
Cook Thos A
Cornish Wm
Cressy Wm 2
Catts M H 2
Collins capt Waldo
Caudle E B
Curren *Margaret*
Cobb S G
Cherit capt John
Collins mrs Rachell
Dew Noah
Dye M E
Dugan Thomas
Dodd James
Davis mrs *Martha*
Evins John B
Earmunson H w B
Everett George H 2
Elmore J w
Eleve T
Emmett Maj Wm
Fales O E
Floyd T *B*
Fraser John M 2
Fisher capt Hyran
Findley R
Gray capt H 2
Gue Moses
Garisher Sarah Jane
Granville & Co
Garmon John
Gause W D
Gray W G
Guthrie *M*
Green Cato
Harrison D
Hammons Mary
Harley miss E
Hoyt capt John E 2
Harrell Elisha J
Hassler J J S
Haskell wm
Hines Lewis
Harriss Robert
Heard Wm
Hede Mary
Hill capt Thomas *B*
Hovel w w
Hunt James S
Hall John
Hargrave Sarah 2
Harrington Cyrus
Hill John L
Jones C
Johnston miss H B
Jeffries miss Jane
Jackson miss Dicey
Jones Harry
Kitchen John L 2
Kortyoheim D
Kirkpatrick John
King Thomas F
Kitchen Wm
Lasiter John
Leonard N C
Larkins Aaron
Larkins Evan
Lindsay James
Levenston miss Denan
Mitchell B B
Mason E B 2
Middlebrook C
Martin Wm
Marines A
Mathews James
Morrison Thomas A
Mildrum W H 2
Metts J E
Morriss Alfred
Mercer wm
Mayo David
Murphy B
McIntyre W
Murdan F J
Mindall A 2
McKinzie Wm
Miller Wm 2
Moulton D D
Murray capt Thomas D
Maulsby D S
McAfn Hugh
Norris John A 2
Otter James
Paul Thos K
Palmer P H
Philips T J
Perkins B
Pickett A
Province D D
Page miss C
Pannell Mary
Prosser C
Patterson N
Palmer Thomas G
Potter J P
Patmore Nancy
Price Margaret
Price George
Ruslin H M
Rich wm H
Rogers J W 2
Richardson E B
Robeson Wm
Rue E
Rison John
Riley S
Right John
Robbins Joel
Robinson Charles
Redman W B
Radcliff Mary A
Read miss Martha
Simpson O *B*
Smith capt B F 4
Savage W m
Smith capt Wm
Sholar *M* 2
Smith W H
Sandbery W
Stove A
Scott Amelia
Smith capt Joseph A 2
Skipper D
Smith John
Scott Wm
Sheppard John
Small E R
Smith W m A
Saunders Wm
Sandford capt Jonah
Sutton John G
Smith capt J A
Smith Jane
Simon Isadore W
Tolman miss *M*
Thornton w m
Thompson, Smith & Co
Thompson Wm
Thompson Henry
Turner John H
Teppira Francis
Thompson Julius
Turner Thomas
Value mr
Weldon S P
Williamson John
Weldon capt A
Wood J
Watters Isabella
Welbar John T O
Weston John
Williams D H
Wright J H
White J w
Hyatt C
Whittaker L H
Williams H L
Willis ings John B
Wood Joseph C
Worrick Allen
Whitmore Byran
Williams Gilbert
Wallace John B
Woodward John
Yale Jeremiah S 2

DR. SWAYNE'S
COMPOUND SYRUP OF WILD CHERRY.

ANOTHER LIVING WITNESS.—Read with astonishment the wonderful cure performed by Dr Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry.
Philadelphia, Jan. 25, 1847.

Dr. Swayne—Dear Sir,—In justice to yourself, and a duty I owe to suffering humanity, I cheerfully give my testimony, and declare to the world the most astonishing effects, and the great cure your Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry performed on me, under the most unfavorable circumstances. I was taken with a violent cough, spitting of blood, severe pains in the side and breast, which seemed to break down and enfeeble my constitution, so that my physician thought my case beyond the power of medicine, and my friends all gave me up to die; but thanks to you, and the effects of your great discovery, I now feel myself a well man, and raised from a mere skeleton to as fleshy and healthy a man as I have been for years, and shall be pleased to give any information respecting my case, by calling at my residence, Mechanic street, third door below George, Northern Liberties. JACOB PAINTER

Certificates, such as the above, are now daily received from all quarters of the globe.

A CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.—Be cautious to ask for the original Dr Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry, as all other preparations from the valuable tree are fictitious and counterfeit. Prepared only by Dr Swayne, whose office has been removed to the N. W. corner of Eighth and Race streets, Philadelphia.

The original and only genuine article is prepared by Dr. Swayne, corner of Eighth and Race streets, Philadelphia, and for sale by Agents in all parts of the United States, and some parts of Europe.

For sale in Fayetteville, N. C., by SHAW & GARDNER, Druggists and Apothecaries.
Sept 3, 1847—[24-6t1tbm

The Schoolmaster Abroad.—The following is a literal copy of a bill represented by a livery stable keeper of this city to one of the boarders of the U. S. Hotel—the real names, of course, suppressed:

JOHN THOMPSON,
Dr to JACOB BROWN:

Toanosafada, - - - - -	$1 00
Totakinonimome, - - - - -	10
	$1 10

Received Payment,
JACOB BROWN.

In order to comprehend the above, we give the following free translation of the "items," thus—"To an horse half a day, $1 00"—"To taking on him home, 10 cents."
Philadelphia Bulletin.

How it Stands.—The election of a democrat in the Lehigh district, in this State, and the death of John Quincy Adams, makes the present state of parties in the lower house of Congress stand as follows:

Whigs, - - - - -	116
Democrats, - - - - -	111
Whig majority, - - -	5

In this calculation, Messrs Levin and Nes. of this State, and Mr. Tuck, of New Hampshire, are classed as Whigs.
Philadelphia Bulletin.

Medicine for Hogs.—The American Farmer furnishes the following: "When your hogs get sick, you know not of what, give them ears of corn, first dipped in tar and then rolled in sulphur. It is ten to one but it arrests the disease and restores the pig to perfect health."

To obtain refreshing sleep, subscribe to the Wilmington Journal, and always be sure to pay in advance.

WHO BEGUN THE WAR?—On the 4th inst., the U. S. House of Representatives, by a vote of 105 to 94, refused to rescind their declaration (inserted as an amendment in the vote of thanks of Gen. Taylor) that the war with Mexico "was unnecessarily and unconstitutionally begun by the President." Among the gentlemen who opposed the rescission, was Mr. Duer, of Oswego county, N. Y. An hour or two afterwards, the House took up the Loan Bill, and Mr. Duer made a speech upon it, in which he said:—

"It seems unquestionable that the origin of the war was the annexation of Texas. To say it led to the war, was a weak and exceptionable expression. Annexation was war. It was unnecessary to refer to Grotius, Vattel, or any other writers on international law to sustain this position. It was capable of being made plain to the commonest understanding; it was of the nature of an axiomatic truth. It was not denied that when Texas was annexed, Texas and Mexico were at war. What then became of that war? Why, unless the annexation of Texas produced peace, (which was absurd,) the war followed the annexation; we annexed Texas, and the war with her. Her separate independence being gone, and she being annexed to us, the war continued with us."

We do not propose to deny this statement,—which at least has more truth in it than the declaration that the war was "begun by the President,"—but only to ask how the two positions are consistent with each other. If the annexation of Texas not only led to the war, but "was war" itself, then of consequence the war was not begun by the President, but by Congress. It was as much the act of Congress as any other act of that body,—the President sanctioning it by his signature. Yet the President who so sanctioned it, was not James K Polk, be it remembered, but John Tyler. And it was both passed and sanctioned under the solemn protest of the Mexican Minister, Gen'l Almonte, that it would be considered by his government equivalent to a declaration of war.

To assert now, in the same breath in which these facts are acknowledged and avowed, that the war was "begun by the President," meaning President Polk, who was not in office when the Annexation resolution was passed, seems to us far fetched and unreasonable.

If Annexation was war, then war was entailed upon the present Administration by the Administration and Congress which preceded it. It was not left optional with President Polk whether or not to carry the joint resolution (of annexation) into effect. Had he refused or neglected to do it, he would have been liable to impeachment.

Our object in making these remarks, is not so much to defend President Polk, as to point out what appears to us a gross inconsistency on the part of his accusers. Men who maintain that Annexation not only caused the war, but was war itself, are precluded from charging its origin upon the President.—*Jour. Com*

To the Editor of the Union:

SIR: Will you oblige me by publishing the letter which follows, and which I cut from the North American, printed in the city of Mexico on the 13th of January last.—It was written by a Pennsylvania mother, more than sixty years of age, to her son, a private soldier in the ranks of our army.—That son was the only prop of her age, and his labor was necessary to her support; and yet she thinks but of her country and its honor. I am proud of this old lady, and wish to show her to other States and other countries as one to be imitated. We may pardon the little fling she gives at the "Mexican whigs," believing as she does that they have added to the peril of her boy. She is but one of thousands of Pennsylvania mothers; and I extract her letter, to show that one State, at least, will stand by the country in this war. SIMON CAMERON.

GIRARD, ERIE CO., Nov. 17, 1847.

MY DEAR GEORGE: Once more I take my pen with a heavy heart, being almost in despair of hearing from, much less of seeing you again. You promised, when you wrote to me from Jalapa, that you would write once a month; but I have not got one line from you since. I still write to you; and why you don't get my letters I can't imagine. I hope you will not neglect writing if you get this. We have various accounts from the army.—Surrounded as we are in this country by Mexican whigs, we have all kinds of news. The federal papers pronounce vengeance and woe upon you poor fellows who are suffering privation and exposure in a foreign land, fighting for the rights and honor of your country. I feel, for my part, as if I should like to see all such unprincipled traitors share the fate of Riley's legion, or placed in front of Worth's division, well guarded, so that they could not run; for, if we may judge from their discourse and expressions, you would have seen them in full flight with Santa Anna for Guadalupe. I would like to have seen them at the storming of Chapultepec, or taking of the city, or in some of Worth's hard-fought battles previous to that, in place of riding about at their ease, denouncing the war as unjust and uncalled for; and some go so far as to say they hope you may find all your graves in Mexico. For my own part, I know that I feel as sensibly as any mother can for a son, and I should feel very happy to have you at home; but you have chosen the army, not through necessity, but of choice, * * * and I am sure that no truer or braver heart beats beneath the star-spangled banner of freedom than yours.

* * * * * * *

From your affectionate mother,
DELILAH TURNER.

To GEO. W. TURNER, Co. K, 7th Reg't U. S. Infantry, Mexico.

GEN. TAYLOR AND BLOODHOUNDS.—Some anti-Taylor men have of late been hunting public documents, to see whether old Rough and Ready, in his correspondence with the Departments, long before Gov. Marcy was Secretary of State, did not commit some blunders. They have thus raked up the "bloodhounds," once used with such terrific effect against Mr. Poinsett. As the matter is on the point of being brought forward by *others*, I will state

THIRTIETH CONGRESS, 1st SESSION.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 29, 1848.

SENATE.—A communication was received from the President, in answer to an order, stating that no other information has been received in reference to the cessation of hostilities in Mexico, than given in a previous communication, (the treaty proposition.)

Among the petitions presented were several by Mr. Hale, from Ohio, Pennsylvania, Maine, Massachusetts, and New York, in opposition to the war; one from Ohio, for disconnecting slaveholding States from the non-slaveholding; and one from Pennsylvania, signed by 1300 persons, praying a repeal of the law imposing a fine of $500 for concealing absconded slaves.

A bill from the House, granting Mrs. Adams the franking privilege, during life, was passed.

The resolution previously offered by Mr. Allen, repealing the rule providing for secret sessions of the Senate, coming up, on motion of Mr. Sevier it was laid on the table, by a vote of 39 to 13.

Mr. Benton's resolution calling for the proceedings of the Court Martial in the case of Lt. Col. Fremont, was adopted.

The Senate then proceeded to consider Executive business.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—This morning, reports were made from several of the standing committees; among them, was a bill, reported by Mr. J. R. Ingersoll, proposing to relieve the Judges of the Supreme Court from attendance on their circuits for two years, in order to transact the large amount of business which had accumulated on the docket. At the commencement of the session, there were about one hundred and sixty cases, and the Court had reached but No. 39.

Mr. Bowlin suggested an amendment to establish a court for the final discussion of minor cases.

Finally, the consideration of the subject was postponed until Monday next.

Mr. Farelly, from the committee on patents, reported the bill to increase the number of examiners in the Patent Office.

Mr. Johnson, of Tenn., moved to reduce the salaries to $1,000 instead of $1,500. This gave rise to debate, and before the question was taken, a motion to adjourn prevailed.

WASHINGTON, March 1, 1848.

SENATE.—A number of petitions were presented.

Mr. Houston presented resolutions, passed by the Texas Legislature, protesting against relinquishing any territory held in Mexico, by conquest, unless full indemnity be paid: and favoring free transportation of slaves to such territory, if continued in possession.

The Senate, at 12½ o'clock, proceeded to the consideration of Executive business.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—Several hours were occupied this morning in considering the bill to authorize the appointment of additional examiners in the Patent Office. Mr. Johnson, of Tenn., had moved to reduce the salaries from $2,500 to $1,500. He made some remarks in support of his motion, when the question was taken, and his motion was rejected. Without disposing of the bill,

The House resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the state of the union, and resumed the consideration of the bill to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the year 1848.

Mr. Rockwell, of Conn., made a speech exposing what he deemed errors in the annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury; the speech he intended to deliver when the loan bill was under consideration.

Mr. McLane replied to the speech of Mr. Thompson, of Ia., delivered some weeks since, with reference to the order of the Secretary of War to General Taylor, and the boundary of Texas to the Rio Grande.

Mr. Thompson obtained the floor, when the committee rose and the House adjourned.

During the day the following letter from Mrs. Adams was laid before the House by the Speaker, viz:

WASHINGTON, Feb. 29, 1848.

To the Hon. Robert C. Winthrop,
Speaker of the House of Reps. of U. S.

SIR: The resolutions in honor of my dear deceased husband, by the illustrious assembly over which you preside, and of which he, at the moment of his death was a member, have been duly communicated to me.

Penetrated with grief at this distressing event of my life; mourning the loss of one who has been at once my example and my support through the trials of half a century, permit me, nevertheless, to express through you, my deepest gratitude for the signal manner in which the public regard has been voluntarily manifested by your honorable body, and the consolation derived to me and mine from the reflection, that the unwearied efforts of an old public servant have not, even in this world, proved without their reward in the generous appreciation of them by his country.

With great respect, I remain, sir, your ob't serv't, LOUISA CATHARINE ADAMS.

WASHINGTON, March 2, 1848.

SENATE.—Mr. Webster presented a petition, complaining that the duty on fish operates against those engaged in that business, of our own country, and favorable to those of England.

Mr. Bradbury submitted a resolution inquiring the reason why the annual public documents have not been delivered by the printer. Adopted.

Mr. Dix submitted a resolution providing for completing the ventilation of the Senate chamber. Adopted.

A bill as amended by the House, regulating certain cases coming up to the Supreme Court, was finally passed.

A bill from the House, in favor of the heirs of John Paul Jones, was reported from committee, with amendments, and laid over

The Senate then proceeded to Executive business.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—This morning an incidental debate took place on a report from the committee on printing, involving the question whether the public printers had discharged their duties properly, and whether their contract should not be abrogated. Complaints and defences were made, but nothing definite was done

The bill authorizing additional examiners in the patent office was passed

A resolution was agreed to (offered by Mr. Vinton) to close, to-morrow, at 2 o'clock, the debate on the bill to supply the deficiencies in the appropriations for the year 1848.

A memorial was laid before the House, signed by M. Alex. Vattemare, on the subject of international exchanges. Also, a memorial from Francis H. Smith, of Baltimore, stating that he has devised a plan for taking the yeas and nays, by which much valuable time and consequent expense may be saved to the Government. This was referred to the committee on the Public Grounds.

The House went into committee on the bill to supply deficiencies

Mr. Thompson, of Indiana, replied to the remarks of Mr. McLean, made yesterday, and adhered to his former views strenuously.

Mr. Smith, of Connecticut, spoke about the treaty, which he opposed.

Mr. Ficklin defended the policy of the administration.

Mr Levin spoke about the Pope, whom he did not consider a reformer, and opposed the mission to Rome.

The committee rose, and the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, March 3, 1848.

SENATE.—The Vice President laid before the Senate a communication of the Ministerial correspondence of Mr. Wise, on the subject of slavery, in obedience to an order.

Mr. Dix presented a petition from physicians in relation to the adulteration of imported drugs.

Mr. Dickinson presented the proceedings of a mass meeting, held at Saratoga, N. Y., in opposition to the war.

Mr. Dayton presented resolutions of the New Jersey Legislature, instructing the Representatives and Senators of that State in Congress, to favor "Whitney's" plan of a rail road to the Pacific Ocean.

After some unimportant business, on motion of Mr. Sevier, the Senate proceeded to consider Executive business.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—Mr. Schenck was excused, on account of indisposition, from serving on the committee of 30, appointed to carry the remains of Mr. Adams to Quincy, and the Speaker, in lieu, named Dr. Edwards.

The resolution fixing 2 o'clock, to-day, for the cessation of the debate on the bill to supply deficiencies in the appropriations of last year, was reconsidered, and the debate will cease at that time to-morrow.

The House went into committee on the private calendar, and when the committee rose, bills were passed.

The Speaker laid before the House the annual report of the Commissioner on Patents, and a report from the State Department, by which it appears that the whole number of passengers who arrived in the United States, on shipboard, during the year ending September 30, 1847, was 139,480. In Maryland, 12,018.

The House adjourned until to-morrow.

WASHINGTON, March 4, 1848.

SENATE.—To-day, the Vice President laid before the Senate—

1st. Several resolutions of the legislature of Florida; but the same resolutions having before been presented by one of the Senators from that State, they were laid on the table.

2d. A communication from the Department of State, giving the number and designation of the passengers which have arrived at each collection district for the year ending 30th September, 1847.

3d. The annual report of the Commissioner of Patents, of the operations of the office during the year 1847.

Mr. Rusk, on leave, introduced a bill to provide for the transcribing certain State papers of the late republic of Texas; which was read twice, and referred.

Mr. Davis, of Mississippi, on leave, introduced a joint resolution, appointing certain regents of the Smithsonian Institution; which was read twice, and referred.

Mr. Pearce, on leave, introduced a bill to remit the duty on books, maps, and charts imported by the Committee on the Library of Congress; which was read twice.

On motion of Mr. Pearce, the bill was then considered, read a third time, and passed.

On motion of Mr. Sevier, the correspondence of Mr. Wise, communicated yesterday by the President, was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Dix presented some papers relative to the removal of the port of entry from Plattsburg to Rouse's Point.

Mr Underwood, from the Committee on Claims, made an adverse report on the petition of Mary Davis.

On motion of Mr. Sevier, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—The House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union upon the bill to provide for deficiencies in the appropriations for the present fiscal year.

Mr. Strong spoke for an hour in favor of the policy of the administration in respect to the war; but he expressed an opinion in favor of the ratification of the treaty, if it gave us sufficient indemnity.

Mr. Cabell followed in opposition to the views of the administration upon the war question, and opposed the annexation of any contiguous territory.

The House commenced voting on amendments; but, without going through with the bill, the committee rose, and the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, March 6, 1848.

SENATE.—A number of petitions were presented.

Mr. Dickinson corrected an erroneous impression, that certain resolutions of a meeting at Saratoga, previously presented by him, were opposed to the war.

Mr. Benton presented a memorial, which he said, was signed by the old established printers of Washington, praying the establishment of a national printing office. He said, the style of public printing in England, in all its parts, was the best in the world, and presented a specimen, (a large quarto volume.) Referred.

On motion of Mr. Sevier, the Senate went into executive session.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—Samuel A. Bridges, of Penn., elected to fill the vacancy which was occasioned by the demise of Mr. Hornbeck, qualified and took his seat.

Mr. Hunt asked leave to introduce a resolution to make, as a special order for the 21st inst., several bills appropriating money for the improvement of rivers and harbors. He moved that the rules be suspended—objection having been made,

The yeas and nays were called, and by a vote of yeas 82, nays 64, the House refused to suspend the rules, as it required a vote of two-thirds.

The House took up the bill to relieve the Supreme Court from its excessive press of business, by exempting the Judges from an attendance on their circuits for two years, and authorizing the District Court Judges to attend to the Circuit Court business.

Mr. J. R. Ingersoll, who reported the bill, advocated its passage.

Mr. Bowlin opposed it.

Mr. Stevens demanded the previous question.

Mr. Houston, of Alabama, moved to lay the bill on the table; and the question was decided in the negative.

Messrs. Thompson, of Miss., and Vinton, of Ohio, spoke in favor of the bill, and it was passed in an amended form—that the Judges of the Supreme Court be, for one year, exempted from attending the Circuit Courts (that they may have time to dispose of the great mass of business on the docket.)

Mr. Grinnell, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill providing for the regulation of ventilation of passenger vessels. He said that it was necessary to resort to some means for arresting the diseases, such as ship fever, brought into the country. The bill was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

Mr. Hall endeavored to introduce a joint resolution tendering the thanks of Congress to Gen'l Price and Col. Doniphan, for their services in Northern Mexico.

On motion of Mr. Cocke, it was resolved that the Committee on Military Affairs be directed to report to the House a suitable joint resolution awarding gold medals to those who have received the marked compliment at the hands of Congress.

And the House adjourned.

Old Virginia still erect!—Trickery rebuked by the "Vox Populi."—At last spring's general election in Virginia, Col. Joseph Johnson was elected delegate for Harrison county; but, owing to a contemptible trick played off upon the voters of some of the presincts, his majority was small, and his opponent contested the election. Upon a mere technicality, the whig majority in the House of Delegates set aside the returns of one of the presincts, and remanded the election to the people. At the special election which came off on Tuesday last, Col. Johnson was re-elected by the *largest* majority ever given in Harrison county. The following are the presinct returns:

	For Jos. Johnson.	For W. Blair.
Clarksburg,	240	80
Milford,	120	6
Romine's,	110	5
Shinston,	86	28
Doddridge's,	115	6
	671	125

Johnson's majority, 546!

Washington Union.

From the N. O. Delta.

GENS. SCOTT AND WORTH.

The following is the correspondence between Gens. Scott and Worth, which led to the arrest of the latter, and the suspension of the former:

MEXICO, Nov. 13, 1847.

Sir—I learn with much astonishment that the prevailing opinion in this Army points the imputation of "scandalous" conduct in the *third*, and the invocation of "the great numbers" in the fourth paragraph of Order No. 349, printed and issued on yesterday, to myself, as *one* of the officers alluded to. Altho' I cannot suppose those opinions to be correctly formed, nevertheless, regarding the high source from which such imputations flow—so seriously affecting the qualities as a gentleman, the character and usefulness as an officer, of him to whom they may be aimed, I feel it incumbent on me to ask, as I now do, most respectfully, of the frankness and sense of justice of the General-in-Chief, whether, in any sense or degree, he condescended to apply, or designed to have applied, the epithets contained in that order to myself; and, consequently, whether the general military opinion, or sentiment, in that matter, has taken a right or intended direction.

I trust I shall be pardoned for pressing, with urgency, an early reply to this communication. Very respectfully, &c.,

(Signed) W. J. WORTH, Bvt. Maj. Gen.,
Commanding 1st Division.

Capt. SCOTT, A. A. Adjt. Gen., Headquarters.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Mexico, Nov. 14, 1847.

Sir—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt, this morning, of your communication dated the 13th inst., relative to General Orders No. 349, and I am instructed by the General-in-Chief to reply: "That the General Order No 349 was, as is pretty clearly expressed on its face, meant to apply to a letter, signed *Leonidas*, in a New Orleans newspaper, & to the summary of two letters given in the Washington Union, and copied into a Tampico paper—to the authors, aiders, and abettors of those letters—be they whom they may."

I am, very respectfully,
your most obdt. svt.

(Signed) H. L. SCOTT, A. A. Adj. Gen
Bvt. Maj. Gen. W. J. WORTH, U. S. Army,
Comd'g, &c.

HEADQUARTERS, 1st DIVISION,
Mexico, Nov. 14, 1847.

Sir—I have had the honor to receive your letter in reply, but not in answer, to mine of yesterday's date, handed in this morning. The General Order is too clearly "expressed on its face" to admit of any doubt of its application in regard to *person:* the object of my letter, as I endeavored clearly to express, was, to seek to know distinctly, and with a view to further measures to protect myself, if, as I supposed, I was *one* of the persons referred to. Regretting the necessity for instruction, I am compelled again respectfully to solicit an answer to that question. I ask it as an act of simple justice, which, it is hoped, will not be denied.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,

(Signed) W. J. WORTH, Bvt. Maj Gen.,
Commanding 1st Division.

Capt. H L SCOTT, A. A A. Gen, Headquarters

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Mexico, Nov. 14, 1847.

Sir—The General-in-Chief desires me to reply to your note of this date, by saying that he cannot be more explicit than in his reply, through me, already given. That he has nothing to do with the suspicions of others, and has no positive information himself as to the authorship of the letters alluded to in General Orders No. 349. If he had valid information on the subject, he would immediately prosecute the parties before a General Court Martial.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,

(Signed) H. L. SCOTT, A. A. Adjt. Gen.
Bvt. Maj. Gen. W. J. WORTH, U. S. Army,
Comd'g, &c.

The above is a true copy.

(Signed) J. C. PEMBERTON,
Capt. and A. D. C. to Maj Gen. Worth.

HEADQUARTERS, 1st DIVISION,
Mexico, Nov. 14th, 1847.

Sir—It is due to official courtesy and propriety that I acknowledge your letter, No. 2, in answer to mine of this date, and in doing so, and in closing this correspondence with the headquarters of this Army, I beg permission to say, and with regret, that I have received no satisfactory answer to the first and rightful inquiries which I have addressed to the General-in-Chief; but inasmuch as I know myself to be deeply aggrieved, it only remains to go, by appeal, as I shall do, through the prescribed channels, to the Constitutional Commander-in-Chief. The General-in-Chief is pleased to say, through you, that "he has nothing to do with the suspicions of others, and that he has no positive information, himself, as to the authorship, &c." Granted. But has not the manner in which the General-in-Chief has been pleased to treat the case established, whether designed or not is to be seen, an unequivocal public sentiment upon the subject? There are always enough of that peculiar and pestilential species, who only exist upon the breath of authority, to catch up the whisperings of fancy and infest a whole military community. I do not design to be stifled under the miasma of such, nor stricken down, in my advanced age, without an effort to convince my friends that I scorn to wear "honors not earned."

I remain, sir, your ob't serv't,

(Signed) W. J. WORTH, Bvt. Maj. Gen.
Capt. H. L. SCOTT, A. A. A. G., Headquarters.

HEADQUARTERS, 1st DIVISION OF THE ARMY IN MEXICO, Nov. 16, 1847.

The Hon., the Sec'y of War, Washington:

Sir—From the arbitrary and illegal conduct—the malice and gross injustice, practised by the general officer, Commanding-in-Chief this Army—Major General Winfield Scott—I appeal, as is my right and privilege, to the Constitutional Commander-in-Chief, the President of the United States.

I accuse Major General Winfield Scott of having acted in a manner unbecoming an officer and a gentleman. He has availed himself of his position to publish, by his authority, to the Army which he commands, and of the influence of his station to give the highest effect to, an Order, bearing date Nov'r 12th, 1847, and numbered 349, [official printed copy herewith] calculated and designed to cast odium and disgrace upon Brevet Major General Worth, to bring that general officer into disrepute with the Army, and to lessen, if not destroy, his just influence and proper authority with those officers and soldiers over whom he is placed in command. That he has, without inquiry or investigation, in the said Order [published to the Army and to the world,] falsely charged Brevet Major General Worth with having written, or connived at the writing, a certain letter, published in the United States, and to which he has been pleased to apply the epithets of "scandalous, malignant, &c." That he has made these statements to the world, giving to them the sanction of his high authority and the influence of his position, whilst he has acknowledged that he had no information as to the authorship of the letter in question; and when respectfully and properly addressed upon the subject by the undersigned, appellant, he has declined to reply, whether or not he intended to impute to Brevet Major General Worth conduct which he has characterized as "scandalous, malignant, &c." Be pleased to refer to correspondence herewith marked from A to E.

I do not urge present action on these accusations, because of the inconvenience of the service in withdrawing many officers from their duties: but I do humbly and respectfully invoke the President's examination into the case, and such notice thereof and protection from the arbitrary conduct of the said General as he may deem suitable.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,

(Signed) W. J. WORTH, Bvt. Maj. Gen. U. S. A.

Endorsement on the preceding Letter, dated Nov. 16th, '47.

"This paper was prepared on the day of its date, but transmission delayed in the hope, not realized, that mature reflection would suggest an act of justice.

Nov. 20. (Signed) W. J. W."

The above is a correct copy of the original endorsement.

(Signed) J. C. PEMBERTON, Capt. A. D. C.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY IN MEXICO,
November 25, 1847.

Sir—Your letter to me of the 24th inst., covering a communication from you to the Secretary of War, dated eight days before, professing to be an appeal against General Orders No. 349, issued from this office, has been received and this morning read by the General-in-Chief.

For the studied contempt and disrespect towards the General-in-Chief, expressed in that communication to the Secretary of War, under the form of an appeal, I am instructed by the General-in-Chief to desire that you will immediately consider yourself in a state of arrest, within the limits of this city; and to add that he shall, by the first opportunity, form a general Court Martial for your trial, on that and probably other matters.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,

(Signed) H. L. SCOTT, A. A. Adj. Gen.
Brevet Major General W. J. WORTH, U. S. A.

Charge and Specification preferred against Bvt. Major General Worth, of the U. S. Army.

CHARGE.—*Behaving with contempt and disrespect towards his commanding officer.*

SPECIFICATION.—In this, that the said Brevet Major General Worth, in a communication dated November 16, 1847, addressed through the Acting Assistant Adjutant General attached to the general headquarters of the American forces in Mexico, to the Secretary of War under the pretext and form of an appeal to the President of the United States, from a General Order No. 349, published November 12, 1847, in the name and by command of Maj. Gen. Scott, the General-in-Chief of the said forces, at the time, and still, the said Worth's commanding officer—the said Worth grossly accuses the said Scott of having been, in the said Order, actuated by "malice" against him, the said Worth, as well as "of having acted in a manner unbecoming an officer and a gentleman" towards him, the said Worth, in the matters of the said Order.

All this at the Capital of Mexico, at the date first above written.

(Signed)
WINFIELD SCOTT, Maj Gen., &c. &c.

WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

Friday, March 10, 1848.

AGENCY.—JAMES M. REDMOND, Post-master at Tarboro', is Agent for this paper, for Edgecombe and the adjoining Counties. Mr. R will take pleasure in receiving new subscribers and receipting for any moneys due us in that section.

WASHINGTON COLLINS, Esq., will receive subscriptions to the Journal in his neighborhood.

ATTENTION, DEMOCRATS!

We again remind our Democratic friends that on Tuesday evening next there will be a Democratic meeting at the Court House. Important matters, we learn, will be presented to the consideration of the meeting. We trust that our friends from the country and town will make it their special business to be in attendance. Let us have a real Democratic rally. Come one, come all, and let us have a large and enthusiastic meeting.

IMPROVEMENT OF BLACK RIVER.—We would call the attention of our readers to a notice of a meeting, to be held at Lisbon, in Sampson County, on the 23d inst., the object of which is to take steps for the improvement of the navigation of Black River Narrows. We do not personally know the difficulties and impediments which obstruct the navigation of Black River at this point, but we do know that we have heard our Sampson friends speak of them times without number. We understand, too, a trifling effort from each one who is interested in the matter, would suffice to remove the difficulty. We hope, then, that the people of Sampson, Duplin, New-Hanover and Bladen, will meet together at the time and place indicated, and make a vigorous and united effort for the accomplishment of this improvement, in which all are so much interested.

THANKS.—We present our thanks to the Hon. Isaac E. Morse, of Louisiana, for a copy of his able speech, delivered in the House of Representatives, in Committee of the Whole, on the 1st of February, on the resolutions referring the President's message to the various standing Committees.

"C."—We publish in another column an able communication signed "C.," to which we invite the attention of the reader. The writer will see, that in one matter he is *now* mistaken. General Taylor's politics are no longer matter of speculation, that is to say, so far as the old hero is acquainted with the political issues before the country. The extracts which we have published from Gen. Taylor's letter to Mr. Ingersoll, inform the world that the writer is not only a Whig, but a Clay Whig.

OFFICIAL CHANGES.—We see it stated in two of our town colemporaries, that William C. Bettencourt, Esq., our present Post Master, has been appointed Collector of the Port of Wilmington, to fill the place of M. V. Jones, Esq., who does not desire a re-appointment; and that Daniel Dickson, has been appointed Post Master, in the place of Mr. Bettencourt We think it very likely that such is the case, but thus far we are assured by both gentlemen, that the community is better informed with regard to the matter than they are.

☞We received on Wednesday, from Elizabeth, a letter containing a marriage notice, which we have omitted this week, as we were not certain whether it was all right. Will our correspondent drop us a note on the subject, and we will publish in our next.

THE UNION MAGAZINE.—The Union Magazine for March, has been placed on our table by, we presume, its publisher, Israel Post, of No. 140 Nassau Street, New York. We have glanced over its pages with much pleasure. It certainly is one of the best periodicals of the kind published in the country. Its fair Editor, Mrs. Kirkland, is well known to the lovers of polite literature, as one of the most agreeable, as well as one of the most polished, writers in the Union. The number before us contains two beautiful engravings, besides a plate of the fashions. These alone are worth the money the subscriber has to pay. But there are some 48 pages of choice reading, besides a piece of new Music. The yearly subscription is only $3 per annum. Every lady in the country should take the Union Magazine.

PLAIN THOUGHTS PLAINLY STATED.—In the following short article we mean to address to our Democratic friends a few plain thoughts, in very plain and direct language. We do so because we think it is our duty, as the conductor of a Democratic press, to speak out plainly, and without mincing, exactly what we think. Ever since we have taken any part in the politics of North Carolina, we have observed with pain that our party has been woefully deficient in spirited, concerted organization. Why is this? Do our Democratic friends think, even though their cause be ever so good, that they can possibly attain the ascendancy in North Carolina if they remain inert and lukewarm? Especially, how can they expect to do so, when their opponents are so active, energetic, and vigilant? Why it is a lamentable truth, that in our State the want of organization—of an energetic, spirited organization—has frequently lost the State to us. There can be no doubt but that we lost the last Legislature through the apathy and lukewarmness of the Democracy of the State. And just think what we did lose! Do our friends think that they can accomplish anything without a little exertion and trouble?—The Democracy of the State, no doubt, would be very much pleased should victory come and perch itself upon their banner; but still they seem unwilling to stretch out their hands in order to secure that victory. Are our principles not dear to us? Would we not rejoice to see the old North State freed from the thraldom of Federalism? And still how few of us there are who are willing to use the slightest exertion to secure this desirable end. This should not be. If our opponents, with a bad cause, will labor to secure success, why should not we, with the best of causes, be willing to use some little exertion—to labor a little—to ensure the triumph of that best of causes?—We tell our friends plainly that we cannot, as a party, ever expect to succeed in North Carolina, unless we *work* more and better than we have heretofore done. We are entering upon an important contest, and how have we thus far manifested our appreciation of the importance of that contest? We believe that it is agreed upon all hands that the Democracy of the State ought to hold a Convention at the Capitol on the 12th of next month, a day only distant about a month. Now how many Counties, dear reader, have, thus far, held meetings to nominate delegates to that Convention? We are almost ashamed to state how few. We really sometimes feel disheartened when we think of the indifference which the members of our party evince. Well may our enemies taunt us by saying that our principles can be worth but little, or we would manifest more zeal in their support. We feel the more pained when we *know* that it only requires a spirited, united, and zealous effort upon our part to secure the complete triumph of our principles in North Carolina. We have spoken plainly.

Will our friends reflect upon this matter? Will they resolve to shake off the supineness which now, like a mill stone, hangs around their necks? Why will they not hold their County meetings, and let us, at least, open the ball by a large and enthusiastic Convention? Surely they ought to be willing to do a little for the cause which they profess to hold so dear. Do then, we beseech you, brethren, arouse yourselves. We can succeed, if we will only try.

THE WILMOT PROVISO AGAIN.—We are really pleased to see that this famous, or rather infamous, offspring of Northern fanaticism was choked to death in the House of Representatives on the 28th ult. The matter came up in this way. Mr. Putnam, whig, of New York, introduced the following preamble and resolution, upon which he demanded the previous question, viz:—

"Whereas, in the settlement of the difficulties pending between this country and Mexico, territory may be acquired in which slavery does not now exist; and whereas Congress, in the organization of a territorial government, at an early period of our political history, established a principle worthy of imitation in all future time, forbidding the existence of slavery in free territory: therefore

"*Resolved*, That in any territory which may be acquired from Mexico, over which shall be established territorial government, slavery or involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, should be forever prohibited; and that in any act or resolution establishing such governments, a fundamental provision ought to be inserted to that effect."

When they were read for the information of the House, Mr. Broadhead, democrat, of Pennsylvania, moved that the preamble and resolution be laid upon the table; upon which question the yeas and nays were demanded and ordered, and, being taken, resulted, yeas 105, nays 92. Thus, by a majority of 13, was this firebrand laid upon the table; there, we trust, to sleep forever. In the course of the day, Mr. Giddings, of Ohio, took occasion to say that the distinction between the two great parties was at an end—that the issue was now between the liberty party and the anti-liberty party. This, however, will have little weight with any one, coming from the source that it does.

☞In reply to the Observer of Wednesday, we would say that we flatly deny that we have misrepresented Gen'l Taylor, and the Observer knows it. We have endeavored to conduct discussions with that paper in a spirit of fairness and candor; but we find a spirit of littleness about it, that leads us to the conclusion that we cannot expect either in return.—We quoted Gen'l Taylor's words, and do not see that the foregoing portion of the sentence qualifies the advice in any shape or form.—Gen'l Taylor advised the forward movement of the troops, ailedging it would aid in settling the boundary question, if our Government intended to make the Rio Grande the ultimatum. Will the Observer point out to us where and how we have "misrepresented" Gen'l Taylor? We have published the whole letter long ago. We have always believed that that letter had considerable influence in producing the the order of the 13th of January, 1846, which the Whigs say brought on the war. Should a certain contingency happen, about which the Observer seems particularly anxious, that letter will be placed before the American people in all its length and breadth.

AN IRISHMAN'S HINT.—A lady at Washington City, says the Philadelphia Bulletin, profiting by the leap-year privileges of 1848, on last Valentine's day, sent a gentleman of her acquaintance, by way of Valentine, a marriage license, with the name of the parties filled in.

LIEUT. EDWARD CANTWELL.—This gentleman has resigned his commission in the army, and is again a civilian. We learn that he thinks the war is virtually at an end, and not intending to make the military his profession, he has, thinking that there will be no more active service, returned to the hands of the Executive the commission which he has held during the past year, with so much honor to himself. We presume he intends to resume his original profession—the law.

THE TREATY.—We know that our readers are extremely anxious to know the fate of this much talked of treaty of peace, and sorry are we to inform them that up to the present writing we are in total ignorance about the whole matter, as every body else is here, and that for the simple reason that the Senate was still discussing its merits, with closed doors, at the latest dates from Washington.

A thousand and one rumors are set on foot by the Washington letter writers about its probable fate. Some say that it will be rejected by a large majority, whilst others think that it will be ratified. It would be an idle waste of time to give the columns of speculation which have been written by the letter writers about the treaty, especially as a few days must lift the veil.

The better impression, however, seems to be, and it is our own, that the treaty will be ratified, but in a modified form. The 10th article, which confirms to the grantees of old Spain and Mexico vast tracts of land, not only in California and New Mexico, but also in Texas, will, we suppose, as a matter of course, be stricken out.

The only reliable intelligence, however, now in our possession, is, that the Senate spends the better portion of every day in considering its various provisions, without, as yet, coming to any decision. Possibly something may come by to-morrow's (Thursday) mail. If so, we will give it to our readers in a postscript.

WALTER F. LEAKE.—In last Saturday's Carolinian, we find an article urging the claims of Mr. Leake as the next Democratic candidate for Governor. In this article, we see that our friend Bayne says the Democracy of New Hanover and several other eastern Counties are for Mr. Leake. So far as New Hanover is concerned, we do not know that she has thus far, in any shape, expressed her preference for any one. We do think, however, that, so far as we can gather the tone of our party in this County, they are decidedly in favor of Mr. Leake For our own part we have no personal preferences. We will support Mr. Leake, should he get the nomination, with our whole heart and soul. We were much pleased with the magnanimous course which he pursued in resigning his pretensions during the last campaign, and thereby preserving the harmony of our party. We also do know that Mr. Leake, wherever he addressed the people, during the short time he was engaged in the canvass of the State, made a most favorable impression. We feel confident he would make a capital run. Should he be our candidate, Mr. Manly will have something more to do than to walk over the turf. Once on a time when that gentleman was a Whig candidate for a seat in the State Senate, he had a *farmer* as his opponent, and if we are not much mistaken, he (Mr. M.) had little to brag of in their bouts on the stump. Mr. Leake, too, is a *farmer*, and one that will be even a little tougher to handle than Mr. Thompson. This the gentleman from the Metropolis will find out, should Mr. Leake be his opponent.

☞The Fayetteville Observer, in noticing our correction of last week, and in answer to our question at the close of our article, evinces a littleness which leads us to the conclusion that had the cases been reversed, the Observer would not have done as we did.

We again say that our error could not, in any way, affect Mr. Badger's position. We fully concur with the Observer that Mr. Badger has the *naked* right to vote and act on all public matters as to himself seemeth good.—But we have to add that Mr. Badger, and the party whose principles he represents, must, on the other hand, concede to those who differ with them the right to write and speak about the acts and votes of Mr. Badger. In other words, Mr. Badger and the Whigs may, if they choose, refuse to vote more men to carry on the war, and assign what reasons they please for so doing, but it is the province, as we conceive it, of the people of the country, to pass their judgment upon the patriotism and propriety of such a course. No doubt the New England Federalists, in 1812, told the world that they had good reasons for opposing "James Madison's" war; their course is not now the less execrated. Mr. Badger says that there is no need for the ten regiments recommended to be raised by the administration, and therefore he will not vote for the bill. We think there is. We think that a large majority of the American people will be found of the same opinion. *Of course*, no man of Mr. Badger's sense would oppose any measure without assigning a reason for so doing. It is not enough, however, and so the Observer will find it, to *assign a reason*. The world must pass upon the validity of that reason.

SINGULAR.—In every account which reaches us from our sister Republics of South America, we find only the details of new difficulties—new revolutions—new stages, or rather phases, of the anarchy in which they are involved. Is it not singular, and does it not present food for the minds of political philosophers everywhere, that these Republics, founded by the Spanish and Portuguese races, should, at this day, present such a pitiable aspect before the civilized world. Many of them have been in existence now nearly a quarter of a century, and yet, during all that time, instead of progressing in the walks of improvement and civilization, they have for the most part retrograded! Strange! Can it be that the Spanish race is incapable of self-government? And is it reduced to this, that the Anglo-Saxon race is the only one under whose auspices the Republican form of government can prosper? It would really seem so. The South American Republics are this moment in a state of anarchy. Mexico, instead of progressing like the United States, has actually retrograded since she threw off the yoke of old Spain in 1824. Her commerce, anterior to that period, was much greater than at the breaking out of the present war, and we believe that it is the opinion of the best informed persons that her people were happier whilst she remained a dependency of Spain than they have been during her republican days.

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—A RICH SCENE.

Most persons would suppose that the House of Representatives of the United States of America ought, from everything connected with it, to be one of the most dignified, business despatching assemblies of the world. Strange to say, however, that it is one of the most undignified, and most dilatory in the despatch of business, bodies in the world. A most notable proof of this, is to be found in the proceedings of that body on the 28th ultimo.—The House had resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, on the bill to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the service of the fiscal year, ending 30th June, 1848.

Several items in the bill had been considered and approved, when an item appropriating $5,000 for the contingent expenses of the Treasury department having been read, a long, ludicrous and desultory debate ensued, having just about as much reference to the actual matter before the House, as to the flight of Mahomet. The discussion of this little item introduced almost all the political matter which the reader usually finds floating through the partizan press of the country. Gen. Taylor's politics—the relative strength of Presidential candidates—abolitionism, &c., &c.,—were the leading matters discussed. Surely this is improper and unjust towards the constituents of the members of the House of Representatives. They have been elected and sent to Washington to transact the public business,—not to talk partizan politics. We give a portion of this extraordinary rambling debate, to shew our readers how things are carried on at Washington. We wish our limits could enable us to present our readers with the whole sketch. We cannot do so in a weekly sheet without excluding everything else:

Mr. Giddings asked Mr. Stewart, the chairman of the Committee on Manufactures, if he did not understand Gen. Taylor to be in favor of a high Tariff.

Mr. Stewart was understood to answer in the affirmative

Mr. Giddings now desired to ask the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. Sims] whether he did not understand General Taylor to be a free-trade man?

Mr. Sims. I don't understand him to be anything. [Laughter]

Mr. Giddings would like to know, then, which of these parties were destined to be humbugged by this presidential candidate?—He next proceeded to ask gentlemen in favor of the improvement of rivers and harbors by the general government, if they did not consider Gen'l Taylor to be with them?

Mr. Stewart. Gen'l Taylor says, if elected, he will pursue the policy adopted by General Washington. [Laughter.]

Mr. Giddings. I am apprehensive that the answer of my friend from Pennsylvania is not well understood. I would ask him what he understands to be the course of policy adopted by Gen'l Washington? [Laughter.]

Mr. Stewart (in his seat.) Washington was in favor of that.

Mr. Giddings would now ask the same question of gentlemen on the other side of the House.

A Voice. We don't know anything about it.

Mr. Stewart. Gen'l Taylor has distinctly said, if elected, he will follow in the footsteps of Washington, Jefferson, and Madison.

Mr. C. J. Ingersoll. Does the gentleman know whether General Taylor is a Taylor man?

Mr. Giddings now recurred to the subject of slavery and the Wilmot Proviso, affirming that he stood yet on the same ground which he had maintained from the commencement.—Nine States (he said) had proclaimed their unalterable purpose that slavery should be no further extended. Gen'l Taylor had been interrogated on this point, and Mr. G. would like to ask the gentleman from Pennsylvania, (the author of the proviso) what he thinks of his answer?

Mr. Wilmot. If I could rely alone upon his single letter on this subject, I should have strong hopes that he was in favor of it. But when I consider that he is a southern man, and a slave-holder, I have no confidence in him; and, indeed, I am in doubt whether he understood the full scope of his answer when he made it.

Mr. Giddings. It had been proclaimed by Gen'l Taylor's organ, that, on the question of slavery, he was as true as the needle to the pole—in opposition to the Wilmot proviso.—He repeated the issue as it had been accepted by Mr. Clay, who had admitted it as an article of the whig creed, that the slave question should remain with the States; and objected emphatically to any political contingency by which the whigs might be Tylerized again. Mr. G. asked if Gen'l Taylor had given any indication of his political views?

Mr. Stewart. Yes, sir; he says he will support the constitution.

Mr. Giddings. There is no demagogue who will not say that.

Mr. Andrew Johnson asked the member from Pennsylvania, through the member from Ohio, whether Gen'l Taylor was in favor of the independent treasury. That was one of the measures which Gen'l Washington approved, and the gentleman from Pennsylvania had said that Gen'l Taylor would pursue the course taken by Gen'l Washington.

Mr. Giddings. Say what you will, you cannot avoid the great and transcendant issue made in 1844, of the extension of slavery—We had had melancholy evidence to-day of the degeneracy of this House on this subject. His colleagues on the other side had deserted the principle of freedom

The gentleman says that the whig party is disbanded and broken up, because that principle is denied.

Mr. Giddings. There is not a majority of the party left here in favor of that principle.

Mr. Henley. He admitted that the whig party was destroyed and broken down, because they had not sustained the Wilmot Proviso. That was the great principle on which the whig party rested; and upon that principle, the gentleman could not find, upon inquiry, that General Taylor was a whig.

Thus the debate ran on, but, as we said, our limits will not permit us to give any more of it. We give the above extract simply as a specimen. Is this not a pretty way in which the House of Representatives consumes the public time; at a moment, too, when most pressing and important business remains to be transacted?

GENERALS SCOTT AND WORTH.—The reader will find in another part of this week's paper the correspondence between these two distinguished officers, which, it is generally supposed, led to the arrest of the latter by the former, and to the suspension of the former by the President. We find it in the New Orleans Delta, and intended to give it to our readers on last Friday, but could not, owing to the press of other matter.

We feel assured that it will be read with interest. Our readers, no doubt, recollect the intemperate order issued on the 12th of last November by Gen'l Scott, and to which Gen'l Worth alludes. We regret exceedingly that such a state of things should exist among the gallant officers of our army.

We do not know that Gen'l Scott has been suspended, and a Court of Inquiry ordered, solely on account of this difficulty with Gen'l Worth. It has been stated that other matters, more serious than even this, will be brought before that Court. It is said that Gen'l Scott, in his correspondence with the War Department, has been uncourteous in the extreme, and that this will also be enquired into. The Court of Inquiry will, however, soon place the whole matter before the public.

Bring out the "Yaller Kivers."—The campaign of 1848, says the "Reading Journal," promises to be even more exciting, spirited, brilliant, glorious, and successful, than the political tornado that swept over the country in 1840. The Whigs are ready and eager for the contest, and every where manifest a settled determination to move together in solid phalanx, for the nominee of the Whig National Convention. Bring out your "Yaller Kivers," boys, and prepare for action. The signs of the times are auspicious:—

The skies are bright, our hearts are light,
In thousands we'll again unite:
We'll sing our songs to old Whig tunes,
For there's still music in these "Coons,"
Pull one and all—pull strong and steady,
For CLAY or SCOTT or ROUGH AND READY.

Raleigh Register of Saturday.

We do trust that our friends on the other side of the house, as the above paragraph would seem to indicate, do not intend to play the humbugging game of '40 over again. We had thought that even with the Whigs themselves, the "sober second thought" had made them heartily ashamed of "them same" "Yaller Kivers." Once they did come it over the good people of the United States, and only once, by clap trap and humbug, but the subsequent trial of the same game proved a total failure. The people were once fooled. They cannot be humbugged again. Put up your "Yaller Kivers," Mr. Register. *Their* day has gone past.

WHAT HAS WHIGGERY DONE FOR THE COUNTRY?—The foregoing question was suggested to our mind the other day, by reading a speech delivered by the Hon. Cost Johnson, of Maryland, at a great Taylor meeting in N. York. Mr. Johnson, as every one knows, has been for years past one of the most ultra and boldest of the Federal politicians of the country. From the report of that speech, we clip the following precious sentences:—

"But it also is the case, that now and then there are Whigs to be met with who say, 'We do not know if we can go for General Taylor. We think that first he ought to come out and avow himself to be in favor of all the Whig principles. We do not know whether he is a Whig or not. He ought to come out flat-footed, and take the whole of Whigism upon his shoulders: and if he does not do this, why then we do not know whether he is a Whig or not." Is this the issue? But what is this? I myself am a Whig, and I believe that Gen'l Taylor is a Whig, too, but not a Whig upon the old platform of Whigism, tho' I have fought for these principles till I was whipped of every button, and have become wise enough to drop them. When I first started, I went for every question upon the old platform of Whigism. I was once in favor of a Bank of the United States; for the whole beast, with its seven heads and ten horns.—Then, again, I was in favor of distributing the proceeds of the United States land offices.—Then, also, I was in favor of abolishing the veto power of the President. Then, also, I was against removing any one from office by the Executive, unless by bringing charges against the person, to be approved of by the Senate of the United States. I was also in favor of a tariff, high or low, or anything.—This was the old Whig platform. But as I have grown older, I trust I have grown wiser. I do not admire the man whose head is like a blunderbuss, which, when it has one shot in it, is good as that is out, he has no other idea in his brains."

Mr. Johnson then goes on to shew that all the old Whig principles are not only obsolete, but actually, now, of no manner of account.

We again ask the question—What has Whiggery done for the country? What great measure has it proposed, that has become the policy of the country? What great principle has it ever maintained that the people have not repudiated? Why, the present attempt to foist in a man as their candidate for the Presidency, who has no fixed ideas of the great issues before the country, clearly shews that the Whigs themselves know and believe that their old principles have been stamped by the masses with the seal of reprobation. They are ready and willing, at least a great many of them, to abandon the old Whig platform, well knowing that with it they cannot succeed.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.—The Granite State, it may be said, opens the Presidential ball. We believe she is the first State in '48, in which a general election takes place. On next Tuesday, the 14th inst., she elects her Governor, Council, Senate and House. The Legislature then to be elected, will have to elect a U. S. Senator, to fill the place of Mr. Atherton, whose term expires on the 4th of March, 1849.

GEORGIA.—A writer in the Savannah Georgian, of the 3d inst., in an able communication headed "The next Presidency," proposes for the consideration of the Georgia Delegation, the following ticket:

For President,
LEWIS CASS, of Michigan.
For Vice President,
JEFFERSON DAVIS, of Mississippi.

☞The following message from the President was transmitted to the Senate on the 29th ultimo, in answer to a resolution of that body of the 24th, calling for information with regard to the position of our Army now in Mexico:—

To the Senate of the United States:

In answer to the resolution of the Senate of the 24th inst., requesting to be informed "whether the active operations of the army of the United States in Mexico have been, and now are, suspended; and if so, by whose agency, and in virtue of what authority such armistice has been effected." I have to state that I have received no information relating to the subject, other than that communicated to the Senate with my executive message of the 22d instant. JAMES K. POLK.

SHOCKING MORTALITY.—The increase, says the Philadelphia Bulletin, of immigration to Canada and Nova Scotia for the first 6 months of 1847 over that of 1846, was 57,000, and the total number to October 16th, 1847, was 92,000; of which 15,046 had died.

HOW THE THING WORKS.—The Union of Friday last, publishes the following, which it says comes from the pen "of one of the best and highest officers in our service:"

Extract of a letter from an officer of the United States, dated

"PUEBLA, January 17, 1848.

"I had to-day possession of a speech of Mr. Clay's, printed in Spanish. It is the same with his resolutions delivered at Lexington, and sent to this country for circulation. Unfortunately some person has taken it off. It is printed and circulated throughout this country, and is doing its work; and will, in all probability, prevent a peace, until they are satisfied his pronunciamento will not revolutionize the government of the United States."

KIDNAPPING.—On Saturday last a man named Kirkman attempted to sell a free boy by the name of Edward Baily, as his slave Indeed, the sale was effected, and the purchaser, Mr. Grant, had actually given his check for $325 to Kirkman. Mr. Grant, however, found out that the boy was free in time to get his check from Kirkman before he had it cashed. Kirkman has been arrested, and is now confined in Jail, there to await his trial at the next term of our Superior Court, on the charge of kidnapping

THE "LEONIDAS" LETTER.—We are pleased to learn from the New Orleans Picayune that the editors of that paper have seen a letter from Gen'l Pillow, denying, in express terms, any knowledge on his part of the famous "Leonidas" letter, up to the time he saw it in print. Major A. P. Burns acknowledges the authorship, and entirely exculpates Gen'l Pillow.

☞The Chronicle of Wednesday is peculiarly and *stupidly* smart. *We* have never looked upon the acquisition of territory as the object of the war; nor have we ever supposed that any amount of territory acquired could compensate for the loss of life occasioned by the war. The war has been waged because we could not avoid it. The acquisition of territory is merely an incident of the war. Surely the Chronicle *ought* to understand our position.

YUCATAN.—The correspondent of the Charleston Courier, under date Washington, March 1st, writes to that paper—

"The commissioner from Yucatan, now in this city, Mr. GUSTO SIERRA, has sent into the Senate a remonstrance against the ratification of the Treaty with Mexico, without a provision for the protection of the Yucatanese from the vengeance of Mexico, which, he says, will fall upon them, in consequence of their having declared and maintained their neutrality in the war between Mexico and the U. States."

VENEZUELA.—Recent dates from this Republic present it in a most pitiable aspect. The Congress which had just assembled, had been set upon by the troops, at the instigation of the Executive, and several of its most distinguished members had been assassinated, and several others wounded. Our Minister there has sent a communication to his government, recommending that a vessel of war should be forthwith sent to that port to protect American citizens in Venezuela. In consequence of this communication, the Secretary of the Navy has sent the following instructions to Commodore Perry:—

"In compliance with the request of the Hon. Secretary of State, you will be pleased to send one of the vessels of your squadron, without delay, to Venezuela, for the purpose of affording protection to American citizens and interests in that republic.

"You will direct the commander of the ship you may despatch on this service, to communicate with Mr. Shields at Caracas, and touch at such ports as, under his advice, may be deemed expedient, directing him yourself when to return."

A NEW MOVE.—It is said that Mr. Clay will take Mr. Crittenden's place in the Senate of the United States, should that gentleman happen to be elected Governor.

VIRGINIA.—This true and gallant Republican State is gloriously opening the ball of the Presidential campaign. Her Democracy assembled in State Convention, in Richmond, on Monday, the 28th ultimo. The Richmond Enquirer says that it was, in point of numbers, the largest, and in point of respectability, the most respectable State Convention which has convened in the Old Dominion in many a day. The Convention appointed Delegates to the National Convention, and also nominated a full Electoral ticket. We have no fears for the Old Dominion. *She*, at any rate, will be right side up in November next.

Declension of Mr. Clay.—The Philadelphia Sun has been informed that Mr. Clay, on Monday, formally declared his intention *not* to be a candidate for the Presidency in the approaching canvass, and stated that General Taylor was his first choice for that office.

Baltimore Clipper.

We don't believe a word of it. Mr. Clay will give the Taylorites some trouble yet.—Look out for the June Convention.

☞Mr. G. Van Buren arrived in this place on Monday last, in the British Brig Guardian, from Jamaica, bearing, it is said, despatches from the Pacific squadron for our government Mr. Van Buren came by the way of Chagres. He proceeded immediately to Washington.

IOWA.—We have read with great pleasure, the able and thoroughly Democratic resolutions, introduced and adopted, by the Democracy of the State of Iowa, at their capital, on the 8th of January last. We feel assured from every indication which we can perceive, that the Democracy of the Union, from Maine to the Rio Grande, and from the Sea board to the far West, is thoroughly aroused and prepared to yield to the measures of the present Administration the most hearty support.

STEAMBOAT BURNT.—We regret to learn that the Steamboat Wayne, belonging to Dibble & Brothers, at Newbern, was totally destroyed by fire, at her dock in Newbern, on Thursday night, the 2d inst. She had just arrived from Smithfield, with a cargo of produce, estimated to be worth about $1000, all of which was destroyed. We understand that the enterprising proprietors intend to build a new Boat, to supply her place as soon as practicable.

WHAT CONGRESS HAS DONE.—In the Washington Union of Friday night last, we find an article on the subject of the dilatory manner in which Congress is performing the public business. At the writing of that article, Congress had been in session three long months, and the whole of its labors has resulted in the passage of fourteen comparatively unimportant acts, and one resolution!

FROM MEXICO.—The Steamship Edith arrived at New Orleans on the 26th ult. from Vera Cruz, whence she sailed on the 20th. She does not bring anything of importance in addition to what the mails of the Dee (published in last week's Journal,) places in our hands.

From our exchanges we colate the following paragraphs which just now may be read with interest:—

Santa Anna's Retirement.—There is no reason to doubt (says the *N. O. Delta*) the truth of the report brought by the *Edith*, that the great Mexican, whose energy has sustained this war and communicated whatever of vigor has characterized the defence of Mexico, had received his passports from our commander-in-Chief, and ere this has arrived in Vera Cruz on his way to foreign parts. A gentleman now in this city saw the letter to Gen. Twiggs from Gen. Scott, directing the former to allow Gen. Santa Anna to depart in peace from Vera Cruz.

☞The following paragraph is from the Vera Cruz correspondent of the New Orleans Picayune:—

Vera Cruz, Feb. 18, 1848.

Peace continues to be the principal subject of discussion here, and an important one it is to those who have located themselves and make extensive preparations for a long sojourn in Vera Cruz. A large majority of the intelligent portion of the community, and those most familiar with Mexican affairs, do not appear to regard the prospects of peace in any brighter light than they did before the treaty was signed, and argue generally in opinion that neither Mr. Trist nor the Mexican commissioners were properly authorized by their respective Governments to negotiate, but admitting that they were, if the basis of the treaty be such as it is represented to be, the U. S. Government cannot, with honor to itself, after having carried the war so far, and in a manner subjugated the whole country, accept of peace on such conditions as set forth in that precious document.

☞The following we find in the *Arco Iris* of the 18th, published at Vera Cruz:—

Gen. Santa Anna.—We are assured that Gen. Santa Anna has arrived within a few days at Tustepec, provided with the passport which he demanded from the Government, countersigned by Gen. Scott. Should this prove to be the case, it is not improbable that we shall see his Excellency in this city, with the view of embarking for a foreign country, in search of an asylum which he has not been able to find in his native land. It is also asserted that he will not proceed to Havana, as the Government of the island has prohibited his entry. We have not much faith in this intelligence, and it would be a pity if it should be true, as it is not easy for Don Antonio to find an asylum where he could give himself up with so much liberty to his natural inclination for intriguing.

FOREIGN.

ARRIVAL OF THE BRITANNIA.

The steamer Britannia arrived at Boston on Saturday morning last from Liverpool, which place she left on the 12th ultimo. She brings 14 days later intelligence. Breadstuffs of all descriptions have sensibly declined since the last advices. Cotton has slightly improved; particularly the middling and lower qualities. The improvement in Cotton is principally attributable to the accounts which have reached England of a short crop in the United States. The political intelligence is not of much importance. Below we give the prices of the various American products in Liverpool at the sailing of the Britannia:—

The following comparative statement will show the prices of Breadstuffs, in Liverpool, at the dates mentioned:

	Jan. 28.	Feb. 12.
Flour, Western Canal,	28s 0d a 28s 6d	27s 0d a 27s 6d
Do. Philad. and Balt.,	27s 0d a 27s 6d	26s 0d a 26s 6d
Do. Sour,	23s 0d a 25s 0d	22s 0d a 23s 0d
Corn Meal,	14s 0d a 14s 0d	12s 6d a 13s 0d
Indian Corn, 480 lbs.,	29s 0d a 32s 0d	28s 0d a 32s 6d

LIVERPOOL, Feb'y 12.—The Flour market has steadily declined since our last advices; the above being the highest prices at present obtainable. This depression has, in a great measure, been caused by the large supplies of home produce, which have come into the country markets, as well as the increased imports.

Cotton—The stock in port is only 280,000 bales, which shows a reduction upon American qualities of 143,000, compared with the stock held at the corresponding period last year

Provision Market—Beef, prime mess, per tierce, 87 a 90s; ordinary, 67 a 75s; old, 68 a 83s; mess, per bbl, 40 a 50s; ordinary, 36 a 40s; prime, 30 a 32s. Pork, prime mess, new, per barrel, not quoted; old, 48 a 60s; mess, 48 a 55s; prime, 35 a 40s. Bacon, dried and smoked, old, per cwt, 15 a 30s; short rib, 45 a 54s.

Butter, U. S. fine, not quoted; Canada, 58 a 67s. Hams, smoked or dry, in canvass, per cwt, 30 a 50s; in casks, 20 a 32s. Lard, fine leaf, in kegs, 57 a 59s; do., in bbls, 55 a 58s; ordinary to middling, 48 a 54s; superior and inferior, and grease, 30 a 35s.

Rice—Carolina, dressed, first quality, 19s 6d a 21s 6d; second quality, 17 a 19s.

Metals—N. S. lead, in bond, £15 10s a £17 per ton. British bar iron, £17 a £25 Welsh pig iron, £4 10s.

It will be borne in mind that the resumption of the duty on flour and grain takes place upon the 1st of March proximo, and that the duty which will then be imposed, ranges from 4s to 10s per quarter on wheat; 1s 6d a 4s on Oats; 2s a 5s on barley, rye, peas and beans; 1s on Indian Corn; 6d per bbl on meal, and 2s 4d 3 farthings per bbl on flour.

On the 31st of March it is expected the duties will be about 6s per quarter on wheat, and 3s 7d 1 farthing per bbl on flour.

Cotton—New Orleans ordinary to middling, 4¼ a 4¾ l per lb; fair to good, 5 a 5⅝d; good to fine, 6d; Upland and Mobile, ordinary to middling, 4¾ a 5d; fair to good fair, 5¼ a 5½d; good to fine, 5¾d; Alabama and Tennessee, ordinary to middling, 4¼ a 4¾d; fair to good fair, 5¼d; bowed Georgia, ordinary to middling, 4¾ a 5d; fair to good fair, 5¼ a 5⅝d; good to fine, 5¾d; Sea Island, ordinary to middling fine, 7 a 8d; do. stained, 6½ a 7d.

A sensible improvement has been produced in the cotton market, since the departure of the last steamer; operations having enlarged, with a decided improvement in prices. This, however, has been caused more by continued accounts from America, of diminished receipts into the ports there and the moderate shipments to this country, than any marked revival in the Manchester market.

It will be observed that the greatest improvement is to be found in the low and middling qualities.

PENNSYLVANIA.—The Democratic State Convention which assembled at Harrisburg on Saturday last, nominated James Buchanan for the Presidency. On balloting, the vote stood—Buchanan 84, Dallas 34, Cass 10, Van Buren 5. The Convention nominated Israel Paynter for Canal Commissioner.

For the Journal.

WILMINGTON, 29th FEB, 1848.

Democrats and Patriots of New Hanover—Your country and Democracy again call upon you for support. Your united and strenuous efforts are once more required to vindicate the superiority and truth of those principles to which, as citizens of the United States, you have long and faithfully adhered. Are you prepared for the conflict? Are your hearts strengthened with the firmest determination of vanquishing your opponents, who are again in arms and marching forward with loudest *clangor* to contest the field, whence they have been oft so wofully repulsed? Are you resolved that the banners of your glorious Democracy will continue to float in triumph from the dome of the American Capitol? declaring to the world that America is still intent on that course which has already conducted her to so many brilliant triumphs—in war—in commerce—in education—in the arts and sciences, and every branch of industry which civilization patronizes. A course that has brought to her the praise and admiration of every people—in a word, that has made her pre-eminent among nations, and the elect of freedom.—Democrats, are you resolute for such a mighty achievement? Experience whispers the gladsome intelligence, you are—that New Hanover will not be found wanting when the hour of necessity comes; but that her heroic band will largely and enthusiastically contribute to the Democratic victories of '48. Let me conjure you that, notwithstanding your past success, you will still observe the same unanimity, practice the same friendly concession, and exercise the same energy unabated, that have made your principles to prevail. Your enemies, be it remembered, are obstinate, despite their instructive experience—disappointment hath seared their reason, if not their consciences, and desperation now goads them on to make one great struggle, ere hope finally departs from them; and the struggle for existence, as it is the last, so it is the greatest. They have offered their doctrines in every form—recommended by their own simple and innate merit, and adorned by all the alluring and deceiving tinsel which industry and ingenuity could procure—yet have these doctrines been always rejected. This has had the effect, at least, of removing one *layer* of scales from their eyes, and enabling them to look back with more clearness, and view the entire path of egregious error they have hitherto been pursuing. The course strategetic is now to be adopted, as a consequence, and they calculate upon throwing the Democratic hosts into confusion by the potent and dazzling name of a military hero. The name of Zachary Taylor is to act like magic upon the people of the United States. The victories of Palo Alto and Buena Vista are to make a conquest of grateful and patriotic hearts—in a word, the Whigs are to reach power, if reach they do!! through the influence of those very deeds, whose object, as they themselves unhesitatingly assert, was the most unrighteous and unholy—originated by the promptings of a single individual's rapacity, or to sustain the popularity of an infamous faction. O, charming consistency!!

They are not actuated, we fear, by any heartfelt admiration for Gen'l Taylor; 'tis not the irresistible impulse of gratitude that urges them to reward him with the greatest gift in the power of a free people; his military talent—his cool and invincible courage—his manly worth—his private virtues—his unassuming deportment, are not the objects of their deepest veneration—'tis his availability—'tis his fame, that has opened the sluice of their enthusiasm. Democrats! be not caught in the snares that are laid for you. Permit not the finer feelings of your hearts to lead you into error, and become the dupe for another's aggrandizement. Principles, not men, should ever be the paramount subject of a patriot's thought. The elevation of a single individual, however great, should sink into nothingness, compared with the honor and glory of his country.

Worship the name of Zachary Taylor—adore him, while he lives, for the splendor his valor has reflected upon our common country—teach your children to lisp his praises—let his greatness be engraven on the tablet of every mind, and endeavor that your most distant posterity "will catch the glowing theme;" but sacrifice not your principles at the shrine of extravagance. Justice demandeth it not. Wisdom would justify it not—while folly and the Whigs would rejoice at it. To love his country—to be devoted to her interests—to rejoice in her prosperity—to grieve in her adversity—to resist vigorously every movement which his conscience and judgment declare dangerous to her well-being—her every son—every votary to freedom—covenanted at the great altar of nature on the day of their nativity.

The election of your country's Chief Executive, comprehends her every interest—her prosperity at home, and her honor abroad—which are subjects of the gravest deliberation, and not to be trifled with amid the ebullitions of a mistaken admiration or profuse gratitude. The principles and ability of an aspirant to the Presidency of the United States—the highest secular office on earth—should be a matter of the most careful examination—while to leave them to uncertainty and conjecture would be apostacy from every principle of wisdom and truth. Are Gen'l Taylor's principles known? Is his ability acknowledged to be equal to the office to which many are anxious to exalt him? If so, I have yet to meet with the person who can give me the proofs. Every effort has been made to reach satisfaction as to his views on the great political questions of the day, but have ever proved abortive. He seems resolved upon the non-committal course, which is more consonant to the sneaking of an intriguing demagogue than the hero of many a hard-fought field. He cannot be deluded with the belief that the intelligence of the citizens of the United States has so degenerated—that the spirit of faction runs so high, it would be useless to reveal his creed, since neither wisdom nor truth have any part in their conclusions.

Again, Democrats, be vigilant, and whatever you do, regard principles as sovereign of all motives, for greatness can be honored without their sacrifice, and gratitude practised and they remain intact. C.

For the Journal.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING IN ONSLOW.

Pursuant to previous notice a large number of the Democratic party of Onslow county assembled at the Court-house in Jacksonville, on Tuesday evening the 7th of March, 1848, when D. W. Simmons, Esq., was called to the Chair, and Jasper Etheridge, Esq., was appointed Secretary. The chairman having explained the objects for which the meeting had been called, on motion of Harvy Cox, Esq., a committee of three was appointed by the Chairman to draft resolutions for the action of the meeting. The committee having retired, E. W. Sanders, Esq., was called upon to address the meeting, which request he complied with in a brief but well-timed speech, upon the general political topics of the day. Mr. Sanders having concluded, Mr. Lewis S. S. Pucket, addressed the meeting in a few forcible remarks.

The committee reported through Mr. Cox, their chairman, the following preamble and resolutions, which were read and unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, We, a portion of the Democratic party of Onslow County, in public meeting assembled, having seen the action taken by our Democratic brethren in other Counties of the State, relative to holding a Democratic State Convention at Raleigh, on the 12th of April next, for the purpose of nominating a candidate to be run by our party for the office of Governor; therefore

1. *Resolved*, That we cordially approve of the holding of said Convention, at Raleigh, on the above named day.

2. *Resolved*, That the Chairman be requested to appoint 2 delegates from each Captain's District in this County, to attend said Convention.

3. *Resolved*, That in case the delegates appointed in conformity with the above resolution should fail to attend the Convention, that Messrs. Jere. Nixon, William W. Holden, Perrin Busbee, and Duncan K. McRae, be requested to act as proxies.

4. *Resolved*, That we will abide the decision of the Raleigh Convention, and that we will use all honorable means in our power to elect the nominee.

5. *Resolved*, That the Chairman appoint one delegate from each Captain's District in this County, to attend a District Convention, to meet at Wilmington at such time as may be determined on by a majority of the Counties composing said District, to appoint a delegate to the Baltimore Convention to be held on the fourth Monday in May next.

6. *Resolved*, That we cordially approve of the administration of James K. Polk, and more particularly do we approve of his course in conducting and prosecuting the Mexican war

7. *Resolved*, That any territory acquired by the United States has a right to come into the Union entirely untrammelled, so far as property is concerned.

8. *Resolved, further*, That we will give a cordial support to the nominees of the Baltimore Convention, for President and Vice President of the United States.

The preamble and resolutions having been read and adopted, Harvey Cox, Esq., being called upon, addressed the meeting in a short speech.

The following gentlemen were appointed in conformity to the 2d resolution, as delegates to the Raleigh Convention:

White Oak—A B Jones, Timothy Haskins.
Swansboro'—T B Holland, C H Barnam.
Wolf Pitt—N B Hancock, John Pearson.
North East—Wm Ferrand, J A Freshwater.
Half Moon—Jasper Etheridge, R White.
Upper Richlands—Harvy Cox, Ab. Ervin.
Lower Richlands—J A Averitt, A B Averit.
Upper South West—B H Bryan, G Shepard.
Lower South West—O B Sanders, S B Foy.
Stump Sound—Wm Ennett, A J King.

Delegates to the District Convention.

Isaac T Barber, E W Sanders, Durant A Morton, John A Coston, B M Barry, D A Humphry, Durant A Rhodes, Robert Aman, Joshua Foy, John F Spicer.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the officers of the same, and a copy be sent to the Wilmington Journal, with a request that they be published in said paper, and that the Raleigh Standard and the other Democratic papers of the State be requested to copy the same.

On motion,

Resolved, That the thanks of the meeting be tendered to the Chairman and Secretary for the able manner in which they have discharged their respective duties.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

D. W. SIMMONS, *Ch'n.*
JASPER ETHERIDGE, *Sec'y.*

FIRE.—We learn from the Norfolk Argus that the Methodist Episcopal Church in Cumberland Street, in that city, was destroyed by fire on the 3d inst.

☞The Ladies of the Temperance Societies of New York have presented to Capt. Knight a beautiful white banner, to be worn at the peak of his ship, the New World, when she departs from the old country with Father Matthew on board.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.—One might travel for centuries over this Planet, and yet be ignorant of more than half the wondrous properties of the very weeds that grow and wither on its surface. The roots that pierce its mould, open another field of investigation as prolific and as boundless. See what has been effected by the concentration of the properties of a single root, in combination with other vegetable substances, in the form of *Sands' Sarsaparilla*. Its benefits, now so widely diffused, are acknowledged with gratitude by thousands, whose ulcerated flesh, or suppurating glands, or blotched and pimple-clustered skins were deemed beyond the influence of medicine until this remedy was tried. Its operations are in harmony with Nature. It not only subjugates disease, but recruits the energies which indulgence may have paralized.

Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. Sands, Druggists, 100 Fulton street, New York.

Sold also by Wm. SHAW, Wilmington, N. C, and by Druggists generally throughout the United States.

Price $1 per bottle. Six bottles for $5.

MARRIED.

In Jones county, on the 2d inst., by Jas. Howard, Esq., Mr. Wm. P. Peltier, of Onslow county to Miss Maria Ward, daughter of the late Benjamin Ward, of Onslow county.

In Wayne county, on the 24th ult., by the Rev. P. W. Archer, Mr. Bythan B. Allen, of Johnston county, to Miss Susan, eldest daughter of John E. Becton, Esq.

In Bladen county, on the 24th inst., by Rev. Colin Shaw, Joseph W. Bannerman, Esq. of Florida, to Miss Myra E. Smith, daughter of Dr. Thomas Smith.

DIED.

In this town, on Saturday night last, Mr. Freeman Ruggles, of the Carolina Hotel, in the 66th year of his age. He was a highly esteemed citizen. He was a native of Massachusetts, near Boston, but had resided in this town and neighborhood for nearly thirty years.

In Bladen county, on the 29th ult., Mrs. Ann A King, in the 27th year of her age, and on the same day, Mary Leonora, aged 2 years, wife and daughter of Mr. David King.

At Fort George Island, East Florida, on the 3d of Feb., George Gibbs, Esq., in the 63d year of his age. He was a native of this vicinity, and for many years a merchant in Wilmington.

In Bladen county, on the 18th Jan., Mrs. Sarah Elwell, wife of Mr. Joseph Elwell, sr., in the 71st year of her age. She was a member of the Methodist Church for many years, and has left a large family of children to mourn her loss. She is truly a loss to her family and friends, and there are but few who knew her that will not feel it.—*Cont.*

In Robeson county, on the 25th ult., Mr. Angus McQueen, aged upwards of 70 years, a native of the Isle of Sky, Scotland.

In Philadelphia, on the 23d ult., Mr. Theodore Price, of North Carolina, a Student of Medicine in the University of Pennsylvania.

In Sampson county, on the 2d inst., Mrs Jane Crumpler, aged 62, wife of Blackman Crumpler, Esq.

In Georgetown, S. C., on the 28th ult., William O'Hanlon, only son of the Rev. W. G. and C. C. Conner, aged 16 months.

The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion, by Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, 2d edition, 18mo, pp. 250; price $1. *25,000 copies sold in three months.*

The great demand for this most important work, (of which thousands are sold,) has compelled the issue of another edition. It is intended especially for the married, as it discloses important secrets which should be known to them particularly. Here every female can discover the causes, symptoms, and the most efficient remedies, and most certain mode of cure, in every complaint to which her sex is subject.

It is an important question to the married why it is that we behold so many married females sickly, debilitated, and prostrated, as also the causes, and whether they are susceptible of remedy. They will here find these important matters, connected with discoveries in medical and physiological science, which meets that question.

This work is designed to be in the hands of every wife and mother who has a regard for her own health and welfare, as well as that of her husband

The revelations contained in its pages have already proved a blessing to thousands.

To those yet unmarried, but contemplating marriage, or, perhaps, hesitating as to the propriety of incurring the responsibilities attendant upon it, the importance of being possessed of the revelations contained in these pages so intimately involving their future happiness, cannot be appreciated.

Copies will be sent by mail free of postage.

On the receipt of one dollar, the "Married Woman's Private Medical Companion" will be sent free of postage, to any part of the United States. All letters must be addressed (post-paid) to Dr. A. M. Mauriceau, Box 1221, New York city. Publishing office, No. 129 Liberty-street, New York. For sale in Wilmington, N C., at
I. H PIERCE'S, Book-store

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET—March 9.

BACON—We have no material change to notice in prices. Arrivals continue light, and the market is not very plentifully supplied—A superior article of Hams for family use, would probably command higher rates than our quotations.

GRAIN—Received from Plymouth 2000 bushels of Corn, which has been disposed of at 65c, at 90 days. Also, about 100 bushels Cow Peas sold at 65c, at 90 days.

FLOUR—The market is but poorly supplied—particularly in the article of Fayetteville Flour. Prices firm.

LARD—Is plenty, and price firm.

LUMBER—Sales of River Lumber are dull. For last sales see quotations.

TIMBER—The heavy receipts by the late freshets have not all been worked off, and sales continue slow. We quote as extremes for very ordinary to very good ordinary Mill Timber at $3 50 a $6 50. Nothing doing in Shipping Timber.

NAVAL STORES—The principal part of last year's crop that could be brought to market since the late rains, is believed to have nearly all reached market. Sales were made on Friday and Saturday at $2 50 for Soft, and $1 45 a $1 50 for Hard. On Monday and Tuesday, prices kept up to previous rates until the evening, when a slight decline was submitted to. On Wednesday, a decline of 10 cents took place, and to-day sales of about 1,000 barrels have been made at $2 30 for Soft, and $1 25 for Hard. We quote for sales during the week at $2 50, $2 45, $2 42½, $2 35, and $2 30 for Soft, and $1 50, $1 45, $1 42½, $1 35, and $1 25 for Hard Turpentine. $2 30 and $1 25 is the highest rates we have heard of to-day. Buyers are offering $2 25 and $1 25. Sales for the week about 13,600 bbls. Sales of about 2,000 barrels *Tar* at $1 30 per barrel. Sales of *Spirits Turpentine* at 35 cents.

SALT—Cargo of 3000 bushels reported last week, has been taken at 22 cents.

SHINGLES—Have become dull, and sales as low as $1 25 per m.

FREIGHTS—Have improved a shade.—See Quotations.

FAYETTEVILLE March 8th.—Cotton 7 to 7½ Corn 55 to 60. Flour 4½ to 5½. Business quite dull.—*Observer.*

CHARLESTON, March 4.—Cotton 6 to 8 cts; Rice 3 to 3½; Rough do. 80 to 90; Corn, N. C., 50 to 55; Bacon, hams 8 to 12, sides 5 to 6, shoulders 6 to 6½; Lard 7 to 7½; Cuba Molasses 18 to 18½; Sack Salt $1,12½.

NEW ORLEANS, March 1—Cotton 6½ to 8 Sugar 2½ to 4½; Molasses 18 to 20; Corn 26 to 44; Bacon, hams 5 to 6½, sides 4 to 5, shoulders 3½ to 3¾; Lard 1½ to 6½; Whiskey 20 to 21.

BOSTON, March 1.—*Naval Stores*—The Market is quiet for Spirits Turpentine but firm. Sales at 45 cts. per gal. 6 mos. In Tar there have been sales at $2,25 per bbl. cash, and one lot a shade under this rate. Rosin is scarce, with sales of a few hundred bbls. common at 80 cts. per bbl. 6 mos.

NEW YORK, March 4.—*Naval Stores*—Turpentine is quiet, and buyers evince a disposition to wait for the later advices, now due. Spirits Turpentine continues inactive, and sales in small lots have been made within our range. Common Rosin may be quoted 70 and 80 cts. for North County and Wilmington, delivered, with some small sales—about all received for a considerable time past has been taken as fast as it arrived at steady prices. Tar continues dull.

MARINE LIST.
PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVED

March 1—Brig Wm Purington, Merriman, Guadaloupe, to E Dickinson.
2—Brig Fox, Marston, Martinique, to DeRosset, Brown & Co
5th Schr John Pugh, Capps, New River, to G W Davis.
Schr Joseph Ann, Willis, Plymouth, N. C., to G W Davis.
Sloop Gleaner, Uptegrove, Shallotte, to G W Davis.
6—Br Brig Guardian, Churchill, Jamaica, to do.
Schr John Hartman, Stinson, Philadelphia, to do
Schr Matilda Ann Thompson, Hutchinson, Philadelphia, to Harriss & Russell.
7—Schr Elouise, Robinson, New York, to E J Lutterloh & Co.
Schr Grampus, Hill, Baltimore, to DeRosset, Brown & Co
8—Brig Imogen, Clark, Barbadoes, via St Thomas, to Barry, Bryant & Co.
Schr Thomas Pierson, Thompson, Nassau, N. P., to G W Davis.
9—Brig Velona, ——, Jamaica, to ——.

CLEARED

March 3—Brig Lisbon, Smith, Havana, by J Hathaway & Son.
Schr Ann Somers, Somers, Philadelphia, by E J Lutterloh, & Co.
Schr Pactolus, Simmons, washington, N C, by J B Blossom.
Schr Sea Mew, Lane, Matanzas, by Potter & Kidder.
4—Brig Watson, Watson, Grenada, by G W Davis.
Schr G W Davis, Bridges, New York, by G W Davis.
6—Schr white Oak, Gibbs, Matanzas, by Barry, Bryant & Co, and G W Davis.
7—Brig Ellsworth, Williams, Port au Prince, by Harriss & Russell.
Br Brig Ohio, Patch, Halifax, N S, by G W Davis.
Schr J & F Mansfield, Lawrence, Charleston, by DeRosset, Brown & Co.
8—Brig Mary Pennell, Doughty, Havana, by E Dickins.
Schr R w Brown, Francis, Boston, by R w Brown
Schr Napoleon, Smith, Providence, R I, by A Martin.
Schr Col McRee, Davis, Charleston, by G W Davis.

DISASTER.—Schr. Pactolus, Simmons, hence with Salt, bound to Washington, N. C., went out of New Inlet last week, on Tuesday morning last, and when about 10 miles out, weather looking bad, put back, carried away main boom, and coming over the Bar on Sunday evening struck and sprung a leak. The vessel has since been at this port, discharged her cargo, and will have to go on the ways for repairs.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

BACON—Per pound.				
Hams,	8	8½	a	9
Middlings,		7½	a	—
Shoulders,		—	a	7
Hog round,		7½	a	8
Western,		6	a	7
BEANS—Per bushel—White,	1	25	a	1 20
BEESWAX—Per pound,		20	a	22
BUTTER—Per pound,		18	a	20
BEEF—Per barrel.				
Northern—Mess,		10 00	a	10 50
Do. Prime,		7 00	a	10 00
Beef, on the hoof, per cwt.,		4 50	a	5 50
CORN—Per bushel,		65	a	70
Meal,		75	a	80
COFFEE—Per pound,				
Rio,		7½	a	8
St. Domingo,		7	a	7½
Laguyra,		8	a	8½
Cuba,		7½	a	8
COTTON—Per pound,	none

BRUSHES! BRUSHES!!

Just Received per Schooner Elouise.

WE invite the attention of the public to the following:—

2 doz	Adelaide	Fine Hair	Brushes,
2 "	Ottoman	do	do
1 "	Infant, very	do	do
1 "	Niagara	do	do
½ "	Electric super		do
½ "	Raised Handle	do	do
½ "	Solid Rosewood	do	do
½ "	Improved Shaving		do
3 "	Bone top	do	do fine.
1 "	do	do	brushes, a new and superior article.
½ "	do	do	do
1 "	Artist Tools;		
3 "	Marking Brushes;		
12 "	Camel Hair Pencils, good;		
8 "	Ext Paint Brushes, from 000000 to 6;		
6 "	" Sash Tools, from 6 to 1;		
½ "	" Varnish Brushes.		

Also, White Lead, Chrome Green and Yellow, Red and Black Lead, Linseed Oil, Venetian Red, Spanish Brown, Whiting, Train Oil, &c. &c.—For sale by LIPPITT & WILLKINGS,
Jan 28] Druggists and Chemists.

CHEAP GOODS.

THE subscribers are now ready to serve those who will favor them with their custom, at the former moderate prices which Goods have been sold at by the old establishment of Mr. B. F. Mitchell. They respectfully invite purchasers to call and examine their stock, as they are determined to make it an object to buyers to trade with them. Their stock consists in part as follows:

GROCERIES.

Coffee at wholesale and retail,
Sugar " " " "
Molasses " " "
Tobacco and Soap " "

with a variety of other articles to complete a family Grocery.

DRY GOODS.

Cassimeres, Satinets, Kentucky Jeans, Flannels, Calico's, Muslin DeLaines, bleached and unbleached Homespuns, Shawls, Handkerchiefs, &c. &c.

HATS and CAPS.

Fur, Wool, Silk, and Straw Hats, approved patterns, with a variety of men's and boy's fashionable Caps.

CROCKERY WARE.

Plates assorted, Dishes, Bowls, Cups and Saucers, and other useful articles.

Cutlery, Hard and Hollow Ware.

Knives & Forks, Pocket Knives, Drawing Knives, Scissors, Needles and Pins, Augurs, Planes, Files, Hinges, Locks, Screws, Axes, Hatchets, Round Shaves, Spades, Pots, Ovens, Skillitts, &c. &c., with many articles to complete our stock, too numerous to mention. All of which will be sold low for cash, or produce of the right kind.

COWAN & MOTT.

Jan 28, 1848—[20 tf

New Livery Stables.—FIRE PROOF.—

Having completed my new Livery Stables, I am now ready to receive horses at livery, by the day, week, or month.

My stables are situated on the corner of Princess and Third streets, directly opposite the Courthouse, and very convenient to the business part of the town. They are built of brick, and covered with tin, which makes them entirely *fire-proof*. They are large, commodious, and well constructed; and in every respect as comfortable and convenient as any Stables in the United States.

I also have, (for the accommodation of Drovers,) a large and comfortable Lot, together with a basement under the Stables sufficient to hold one hundred horses, and shelter them well and comfortably.

Horses, Carriages, and Buggies, kept constantly for hire.

My Hostlers cannot be surpassed in any country, and I therefore feel confident of giving entire satisfaction to those who favor me with their custom.

I feel grateful to my friends and the public for their liberal patronage heretofore, and hope to merit a continuance of their custom.

H. R. NIXON.

Wilmington, N. C., December 11, 1847. 14tf

NO DECEPTION.

NOT a week passes away without we have to record some of the most astonishing cures of long continued Asthma, Incipient Consumption, Bleeding at the lungs, Bronchitis, Difficulty of Breathing, and various diseases to which the Lungs and throat are subject, by Dr. TAYLOR'S BALSAM OF LIVERWORT. This great remedy is daily effecting the most remarkable cures. Thousands have been restored, when dangerously afflicted, by the inestimable virtues of this medicine. If you have a cough, shortness of breath, asthma, spitting blood, pain in the side, or any other *symptom of consumption*, hasten and be cured by Dr. Taylor's Balsam Other remedies may quiet or lull the disease, but resort at once to this great balm, and you will be at once cured.

For strengthening the system & eradicating all impurities, no medicine can equal it. The following certificates are only a SAMPLE OF HUNDREDS. We daily receive many testimonials in its favor, too numerous to make public. The dose is smal, and one bottle often cures the worst cases:

Great Cure for Consumption. For seven years I was afflicted with Consumption, & it seemed impossible for any thing to cure me. I had all the most aggravating symptoms, as night sweats, raising blood, violent and distressing cough, pain in the side and chest, debility and want of appetite. I truly believe I could not have lived but for the use of Dr. Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort and the blessing of God, which have saved my life by restoring me to health. ALEX. SMITH,
Sexton of Rev. Mr. Matthew's church, Christie st.

Consumption and Liver Complaint Cured! For 6 years I suffered with these awful diseases, and from my heart I feel for all similarly afflicted and I beg of them to try Dr. Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort. This medicine cured me when I could not move in bed, and was not expected to live a week—yet I was cured in six weeks by this vegetable medicine. H. A. MARKS, 106 King st.

Consumption and Dyspepsia Cured! Having been cured of these distressing complaints, which have reduced me to the verge of the grave, by Dr. Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort, from 73 Beekman-street, I consider it my duty to make it publicly known, in the hope of benefitting others. That it saved my life I do not doubt—for I could not eat, and was daily declining until I was nearly skeleton. I hope this will induce any one afflicted to try it, especially if they love life and health, and want to be cured. It is of wonderful efficacy.

ROBERT D. HOSS, jr. corner Oak & Pearl sts.

☞Prepared by the proprietor, 73 Beekman-st, New York. Beware of Counterfeits. The only genuine has the written signature of GEORGE TAYLOR, M. D, on the engraved label, and sold by LIPPITT & WILKINGS, also WM. SHAW, Druggists, Wilmington, N C.

Orders addressed to the proprietor, 73 Beekman-st, New York, will receive prompt attention.

D31-47 16 yc960mre4m

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

NEW-HANOVER COUNTY.

SUPERIOR COURT OF LAW,
Fall Term, 1847.

Catharine A. Stanly, vs. John W. Stanly. } Petition for Divorce.

ON motion, ordered by the Court, that the petitioner have leave to take the depositions of Robert J. Dorsey, Alfred M. Stanly, and William J. Nash, of Atacapas, St. Mary's Parish, Louisiana, and others, on Thursday, the 6th day of April next, and from day to day thence next following, (excepting Sundays,) until completed, at the dwelling-house of the said Wm J. Nash, in the said Parish of St. Mary's, and also the depositions of Robert Edens, Doctor Peter Enders, and John Harper and others, of Piduka, in the State of Kentucky, on Thursday, the 6th of April next, and from day to day, thence next following, (excepting Sundays,) until completed, at the dwelling-house of the said Doctor Peter Enders in Piduka aforesaid, between the hours of ten in the forenoon and four in the afternoon of the said days, at the said places respectively, to be read in evidence *de bene esse*, in behalf of the petitioner, in the aforesaid cause, at the next Term of the Superior Court of Law, to be held for New-Hanover County, on the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, at the Court-House in Wilmington, on the petitioner's making publication for six weeks in the Wilmington Journal, of the time and place of taking said depositions, which publication, the Clerk of this Court is ordered to have made, and to issue commissions for taking said depositions. Teste,

O. ALDERMAN, Clerk,
Per L. H. MARSTELLER, Deputy Clerk.
Feb 18, 1848 [Pr. fee, $6 75] 23-6t

NOTICE.

5 HHDS. brown Sugar;
20 bags Rio Coffee; 10 hhds. Molasses;
5 barrels North Carolina Lard;
2,000 lbs handsome Bacon Hams. For sale low, by
Feb 11] HOLMES & HAWES.

ODD FELLOWS SCHOOL.

THE exercises of this Institution will be resumed on the 15th inst.; conducted as during the last year. The rates of Tuition being as follows—for

Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Composition, Elocution, Geography, Ancient and Modern History, Algebra, Popular Astronomy, Drawing and Vocal Music. $4 00

For all of which studies, books are furnished by the School free of charge.

For the Languages, Geometry and Surveying, $7 00

TEACHERS.

Male Department, Mr. MAGINNEY,
Female do., Miss RICHARDSON,
Teacher of Languages, Mr. LINDSAY.

In connection with the Languages, Students will likewise continue their English studies.

Tickets may be obtained at the office of Col. McRae.

Oct. 8, 1847. 4 tf

$20 Reward.

RUNAWAY from the subscribe 's plantation, in Sampson county, in December last, his negro man

CAROLINER.

Said negro is about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, dark complected. He is probably lurking about the lines of Sampson, Duplin and New Hanover counties, in the neighborhood of Mr. Bryant Newkirk's, where he had a wife at the ime the subscriber bought him.

The above reward of Twenty Dollars will be given for his delivery to the subscriber, in Sampson county; and an additional reward of Forty Dollars will be given for proof sufficient to convict any white person of harboring him.

CHAS. H. STEVENS.

Clinton, Sampson Co., April 23, '47.—[32tf

ENGLISH, CLASSICAL, MATHEMATICAL AND MERCANTILE SCHOOL.

THE subscribers beg leave to inform the citizens of Wayne and the adjoining counties, that they have opened an English, Classical, Mercantile and Mathematical School, in the town of Goldsborough.

The Senior instructor, Mr. JOHN ROBINSON, is a practical and experienced Teacher, having for the last ten years stood at the head of his profession in Europe, as the many flattering testimonials in his possession will show. William Robinson flatters himself that he is already favorably known in this region, as a teacher who has always been faithful in the discharge of duty, and successful in imparting instruction and would, therefore throw himself upon his old patrons of Wayne, Lenoir, and Edgecombe—in which counties he has spent the last nine years—for a share of that patronage which they always so cheerfully bestowed upon him.

Mr. John Robinson will superintend the English, Mercantile, and Mathematical department, and give instruction in the Italian and French languages—also in instrumental music, if required. Vocal music will constitute a part of the daily exercises of the pupils

Mr. William Robinson will superintend the Classical department.

They have built and fitted up a new School Room, and hope that their effort to establish a School of high literary merit in this rising and flourishing town, will not be in vain. They commence it on individual enterprise, and under the most discouraging circumstances, and rely upon the merits of the Institution alone for support.

The School is now in operation, and those who wish to avail themselves of its advantages, are requested to make no delay in entering, that the classes may be properly and advantageously organized.

For further particulars, apply to either of the subscribers. JOHN ROBINSON,
WILLIAM ROBINSON.

Goldsborough, Dec. 14th, 1847. 16-tf

LIFE INSURANCE!

NATIONAL LOAN FUND

Life Assurance Society of London.

"A Savings Bank for the benefit of the Orphan and the Widow."

[EMPOWERED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.]

Capital £500,000 Sterling, or $2,500,000!

Beside a reserved fund [from surplus premiums] of about $185,000.

T. LAMIE MURRAY, Esq., George street, Hanover-square, *Chairman of the Court of Directors in London.*

Physician—J. ELLIOTSON, M. D., F. R. S.

Actuary—W. S. B. WOOLHOUSE, Esq., F. R. A. S.

This institution embraces important and substantial advantages with respect to the Life Assurance and deferred annuities. The assured has, on all occasions, the power to borrow, without expense or forfeiture of the policy, two-thirds of the premiums paid: also the option of selecting benefits, and the conversion of his interests to meet other conveniences or necessity.

Assurances for terms of years at the lowest possible rates.

Persons insured for life, can, *at once*, borrow half amount of annual premiums, and claim the same privilege for five successive years, on their own note and deposit of policy.

Part of the capital is *permanently* invested in the United States, in the names of three of the Local Directors, as Trustees—available always to the assured in case of disputed claims (should any such arise,) or otherwise.

The payments of premiums half-yearly or quarterly, at a trifling advance upon the annual rate.

No charge for stamp duty.

Thirty days allowed after each payment of premium becomes due, without forfeiture of policy.

Travelling leave extensive and liberal, and extra premiums on the most moderate scale.

Those assured for whole term of life are allowed to cross to and from Europe in steamships or first class sailing packets *free of extra premium*, except during the WINTER, when $1 on each cover insured will be required for each passage to $400 extra risk.

DIVISION OF PROFITS.—The remarkable success and increased prosperity of the Society has enabled the Directors, at the last annual investigation, to declare a fourth bonus, varying from 35 to 85 per cent. on premiums paid on each policy effected on the profit scale.

UNITED STATES BOARD OF LOCAL DIRECTORS—(Chief Office for America, 74 Wall-street)—*New York*—Jacob Harvey, Esq., *Chairman*; John J. Palmer, Esq., Jonathan Goodhue, Esq; James Boorman, Esq; George Barclay, Esq; Samuel S. Howland, Esq.; Gorham A. Worth, Esq; Samuel M Fox, Esq; William Van Hook, Esq; C. Edward Habicht, Esq.

J. Leander Starr, General Agent, and Edward T. Richardson, Esq., General Accountant, for the United States and British N. A. Colonies.

Medical Examiners. New York—J. Kearney Rodgers, M. D., 110 Bleecker-street; Alexander E. Hosack, M. D., 101 Franklin-st., S. S. Keene, M. D. 290 Fourth st.

(Medical Examiners attend at 74 Wall st., at 3 o'clock, P. M., *daily*. Fee paid by the Society.)

Standing Counsel—Wm. Van Hook, Esq, 39 Wall-st.

Bankers—The Merchants' Bank.

Solicitor—John Hone, Esq., 11 Pine-st.

An Act in respect to insurance for lives for the benefit of married women, passed by the Legislature of New York, 1st April, 1840.

Pamphlets, blank forms, tables of rates, lists of agents, &c. &c., obtained at the Chief Office, 74 Wall-st., or from either of the Agents throughout the United States, and British North American Colonies. J. LEANDER STARR, Gen. Ag't. for the U. States & B. N. A. Colonies.

☞The undersigned will cheerfully give all desired information in regard to the above institution. They will receive and forward applications for Insurance.

DeROSSET, BROWN & CO., Ag'ts.

Wilmington, N. C., 26th Nov., 1847. 11-1y

TO FARMERS.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his country friends and customers, that he has on hand, a well selected stock of Dry Goods, St. Domingo, Laguyra and Rio Coffee, Porto Rico and St. Croix Sugar, Molasses, Salt, Flour, Hollow Ware, Cutlery, &c.

He would further say to those who have Bacon, Corn Meal, Peas, &c., for this market, that he has ample store room, and will be pleased to receive and dispose of their produce on commission.

Liberal cash advances will be made on all consignments. E. PETERSON.

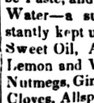
Wilmington, N. C., Nov. 19th, '47.—[10-4m

Beware of Slight Colds.

AT this season we may expect sudden changes of the weather and every person should be provided with a bottle of Dr. Swayne's Syrup of Wild Cherry—it will cure any cough or cold in a few days Remember the only agent in Wilmington, is WM. SHAW, Druggist, who has for sale Pease's Hoarhound Candy, French Jujube Paste, and refined Liquorice, fresh Congress Water—a supply received, which will be constantly kept up, a bale of fresh Hops, for sale low. Sweet Oil, Alcohol, English Mustard, Extract Lemon and Vanilla, for pies, custards, &c., Mace, Nutmegs, Ginger—powdered and root, Cinnamon, Cloves, Allspice and Pepper. A large supply of Vials, and Furniture Bottles of latest patterns.—Wide-mouth Jars, suitable for Pickles or Preserves, at the Old Stand Drug Store.

Nov. 19, 1847. WM. SHAW.

MYERS & BARNUM



HAVE received, and are now offering, at wholesale and retail, the largest and best assortment of HATS, CAPS, BONNETS,

Umbrellas & Walking Canes,

ever brought to this market. We continue at the old stand North side of Market Street, where may be found at all times good Beaver, Nutria, Brush, Cassimere, Moleskin, and Silk Hats, of the latest New York city style. Broadcloth, Silk Velvet, Oil Silk, Otter, Seal, Muskrat, and Glazed Lawn Caps, of the latest and most approved fashions. Youth's, Boy's, and Children's Caps, a large variety. Ladies Riding Caps. Gent's Smoking Caps. Infants' Caps of various qualities, patterns, and colors. Fine Silk, Ginghams and Cotton Umbrellas, and a good assortment of Walking Canes. We have also a large stock of

WOOL AND TARPAULIN HATS,

which we will sell by the case or dozen much lower than can be bought elsewhere.

Country Merchants supplied with goods in our line at New York jobbing prices.

Planters and others wishing cheap Hats or Caps for Negroes, will find it to their advantage to give us a call.

N. B. Cash paid for Otter, Mink, Fox, Wild Cat, Raccoon, and Oppossum Skins.

November 19, 1847.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having sold his entire stock in trade to Mr. John J. Conoley, would take pleasure in recommending him to the favourable notice of his friends and former customers.

GUY C. HOTCHKISS.

Wilmington, Jan. 7, 1848.

Saddle, Harness, and Trunk MANUFACTORY,

Market Street, Wilmington, N. C.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his friends, and the public generally, that he is (besides the above purchase) receiving additions to his stock; and from the favourable circumstances in which he is enabled to present himself before the public, and from his experience in the above business, he feels assured of his ability to give entire satisfaction to all who may favour him with their patronage. He has taken the store lately occupied by Mr. Guy C. Hotchkiss, where he will at all times keep a complete assortment of *Saddles, Bridles, Martingales, Collars, Whips, Bitts and Spurs; Carpet and Saddle Bags; Trunks, Valises, &c, &c.*, all of which he will warrant to be of good manufacture and material. And every article connected with the trade will be sold low for *cash*, or on *short credit* to prompt customers.

JOHN J. CONOLEY.

☞REPAIRING of all kinds done at the shortest notice, together with trimming Carriages and making Church and other Cushions.

January 7, 1848. J. J. C.

Notice.

THE undersigned, having disposed of his business as above, would respectfully give notice, that if all persons indebted to him by note or account, will call at the store of Mr. J. J. Conoley, and settle the same without delay, they will much oblige *him;* if not, he *must oblige them.*

GUY C. HOTCHKISS.

Jan. 7, 1848.—[17tf

FOR RENT.

THAT new, large, and commodious two story tenement, situated on Front street, near the residence of Gov. E. B. Dudley. The building and out-houses are all new, and constructed in a manner for convenience and comfort. The lot is amply large for a good garden. There is also a well of good water on the lot. Also, Carriage House and Stables, and every convenience that can be desired. For particulars, apply at the JOURNAL OFFICE in my absence. J. WESSEL.

January 7, 1848—[17 tf

For Rent,

THE WILMINGTON HOTEL.

THE subscriber offers for rent from now until the first of October next, that well known and commodious building, the WILMINGTON HOTEL, situated on Front Street, near the Rail Road Depot. The House has always received a liberal share of patronage, and from its convenient location to the Rail Road, is a very desirable stand. For particulars, apply to JOHN L. MEARES, M. D.

Jan'y 7, 1847.—[17tf.

Carriage Manufactory.

THE subscriber having established himself near Messrs. Hall & Armstrong's Distillery in this town, for the purpose of carrying on the

CARRIAGE MANUFACTURING BUSINESS,

respectfully solicits a share of the public patronage.

☞Particular attention paid to repairing riding vehicles of every description.

GEORGE BROWN.

Wilmington, N. C., Oct 29, 1847—[7-12m

CARRIAGES.

Market Street, about 300 yards above the

Episcopal Church.

THE subscriber has on hand a large and general assortment of CARRIAGES, which he offers for sale on the most reasonable terms. Among which may be found, COACHES, BAROUCHES, ROCKAWAYS, CHARIOTEES, DUNHAMS, PHAETONS, BUGGIES, GIGS, SULKEYS, &c.

Also, *Harness* of every description.

All orders in the above line thakfully received and faithfully executed. Repairing done at short notice and in the neatest manner, for cash only.

ALSO—Saddles; Bridles; Martingales; Bits; Trunks; Carpet Bags, &c. &c.,

Which will be sold very low.

ISAAC WELLS.

January 21, 1848

Patent Medicines.

TOWNSEND'S Sarsaparilla,
Sands' do
Webster's do
Carpenter's do
Sands' Iodide of Sarsaparilla.

Peters', Leidy's Blood, Brandreth's, Moffat's Life, Tippil's, Beckwith's, Jayne's Sanative, Wright's, Anderson's, and Lee's Pills, Dead Shot, Fahnestock's Vermifuge, Wistar's Balsam, and Swayne's Syrup of Wild Cherry, Jayne's Expectorant, Olassonian Balsam, Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort, Indian and Swayne's Panacea, &c. &c. For sale by LIPPITT & WILLKINGS,
Druggists and Chemists.

P. S.—Every article that is found in our establishment is warranted to be genuine. L. & W.

Jan 28.

MARBLE MONUMENTS

And Grave Stone Agency.

THE subscribers are appointed Agents for one of the *best* and *most extensive* MARBLE YARDS in Connecticut, and will receive orders for Marble Monuments or Grave Stones, either lettered or not, which will be furnished at the shortest notice and most reasonable prices.

We have received a variety of patterns, various styles with the prices, which may be examined at any time. J. C. & R. B. WOOD,

Builders and Contractors.

June 18, 1847 40-tf

NEW STORE.

South Side Market-Street, opposite the MARKET HOUSE.

THE subscribers are now opening their stock of DRY GOODS and FAMILY GROCERIES, which consists as follows:

Dry Goods.	Collins' and Simmons' Axes
Sattinets and Kerseys	Rim and stock Locks
Red and white Flannels	Cupboard and trunk do
Mouslin deLanes	Till and Chest do
Calicoes [Checks	Board Axes
Bed Tick and Apron	Drawing Knives
Kentucky Jeans	Coopers' Adzes
Bed and Negro Blankets	Do Crows and Vices
Vestings, Shawls	Dowelling Bitts
Alpaccas, Irish Linen	Shovel and Tongs
Silk and cotton bdkfs.	Knives and Forks
Bleached and bro. Shirting	Pocket Knives
Ginghams and Cambrics	Sad Irons, Hinges,
Hosiery, Comforts	Ball braces, Trace chains
Gurnsey shirts	Bellows, bed Cords
Blea. and brown Drill	Coffee Mills, Nails
Linen and cotton Diaper	Iron and Britania spoons
Groceries:	Scrubbing brushes
Fulton market Beef	Whitewash do
Mess and prime Pork	Shoe brushes & blacking
No. 1 and 2 Mackerel	Rat and mouse traps
Brown and Loaf Sugar	Match safes, Nests' weights
Crush'd and pulv'd do.	Brass Candlesticks
Java, Rio, and Laguira Coffee	Wire covers,
Gunpowder, Hyson and Imperial Tea	Hand Saws.
Boxes and half boxes bro. Soap	***Hollowware.***
Tallow, Sperm and Adamantine Candles	Pots, Spiders, Ovens, Skillets, Furnaces, Andirons
Sup. Butter and Cheese	A very superior Waffle Iron.
Lamp and Olive Oil	***Liquors.***
Dried Beef and Tongues	Cogniac Brandy
Pickles, Olives, Capers, Port and Malaga Wine	
Tomato and Walnut Catsup	Madeira & Malmsey do
Pepper Sauce, Sardines	N. E. Rum and Brandy
Sap Sago and Pine Apple Cheese	Do Whiskey. ***Wood Ware.***
West India Preserves	Cedar and painted Tubs
Prunes, Figs. Raisins,	Painted and varnished Keelers
Currants, Sultana Raisins, (without seed.)	Sugar boxes, Knife boxes Flour buckets
bbls and half bbls Flour	Painted and varnished buckets
Pepper, Spice, Ginger,	Brass & Iron bound do
Cinnamon, Starch, Indigo, Cloves Mace, Nutmegs, Tamarinds	Coaco Dippers Towel Rollers, Rolling Pins
Very superior Tobacco	Butter prints, boot-jacks
Mrs. Miller's Scotch	Mashers
Hominy Beans. [Snuff,	Muddlers and Potato
Hardware.	Wood ladles and spoons.
Hatchets and Hammers	

And we have a great many articles that are too tedious to mention, but call and examine for yourselves. PERRIN & HARTSFIELD.

October 15, 1847—[5 y

Carriages Repaired and Painted.

THE undersigned would inform the public that he has located his shop for *Repairing and Painting* every description of Riding Vehicles, near the corner of Dock and Second streets He respectfully solicits a share of the public patronage; and he will always endeavor to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their custom.

His charges will be moderate, and the cash will be acceptable, when the work is delivered.

WM. WELLS.

Sept 17, 1847 1-12m

LIME.

A CARGO of Thomaston Lime, consisting of 120 casks, for sale in lots to suit purchasers, by J. C. & R. B. WOOD,
Contractors and Builders.

Nov 12, 1847—[9-tf

JUST RECEIVED, *by Late Arrivals from New York*,—A fresh supply of Childrens Cloth Caps, various patterns, something new and pretty.

Also, Gent's fashionable Bever and Moleskin Hats; 2 cases Medium Brim Beaver do. Please call and get a fine Hat and a genteel fit at MYERS & BARNUM'S.

Dec 17.

CROCKERY, Glass Ware, &c.

THE subscriber has just opened the largest stock of

CROCKERY, GLASS WARE &c.,

ever offered in Wilmington, and he invites the attention to it of his old customers and the public in general.

His store is now one door above the one formerly occupied by him, on the South side of Market street. J. H. ROTHWELL.

Oct. 29, 1847 7-tf

J. T. SCHONWALD, Botanic Physician,

Murphy's building, 2d door from the corner of Princess and Water-streets, North side.

WOULD tender his thanks to the citizens of Wilmington and the surrounding country, for the very liberal patronage heretofore received, and respectfully informs the public that he still keeps on hand a large and fresh stock of BOTANIC MEDICINES, of his own manufacture, of *purely vegetable* composition. These medicines are universally known to possess virtues that have never been excelled by any series of medicines ever offered to the public. They are effectual remedies for consumption, coughs, colds, croup, whooping cough, cholera, cholera morbus, cholera infantum, cholic, gravels, liver and spleen complaints, dyspepsia, rheumatism, sick head-ach, piles, nervous diseases, worms, tetter, and all diseases of the skin, itch, scrofula, all kinds of fever, &c. &c.

ALSO—On hand and for sale at manufacturer's prices, RHINEHARDT'S patent glass pad double and single lever TRUSS for Hernia.

Wilmington, July 16, 1847.

CHEMICALS.

SULPH. Quinine, Iodide of Lead, Silver, Arsenic, Iron, Mercury, Citrate of Iron and Quinine, soluble Citrate of Iron, Sulph and Acet of Morphine, Pipeine, Strychnine, Hyd. Potass, Phos. Ammonia, Ferac Potash, Elaterium, Di Arsenate of Quinine, Nitrate of Lead, syr Iodide of Iron, Veratrim Elaterium, Valerianate of Zinc, &c. &c. For sale by

LIPPITT & WILLKINGS,
Jan 28] Druggists and Chemists.

EAU DIVINE DE VENUS AND NYMPH SOAP, composed of an Eastern Botanic discovery, of surprising efficacy for rendering the *skin soft and fair*, as well as imparting a *delicate roseate hue* to the complexion. As a creator and conservator of that most distinguishing charm of female loveliness, a transparent fair skin, *Jules Haules' Nymph Soap, or Eau Divine de Venus*, may be said to exert almost a magical power. For sale by LIPPITT & WILLKINGS,
[Jan 28.] Druggists and Chemists.

Perfumery and Fancy Articles.

PHILOCOME OIL, Beef's Marrow. Cassada Oil, Liquid Hair Dye, Maccassar and Bear's Oil, Bandolin for the hair, Jayne's Hair Tonic, Balm of Columbia, Extracts of Heliotrope, Jockey Club Ambergris, Bouquet de Caroline, Jasmin, Magnolia, Chrys. Ess. Soap, Cold Cream, Lip Salve, Roussel's Shaving Cream, Toilet Soap, Lily White, Toilet Powder in gilt boxes, &c. &c. For sale by LIPPITT & WILLKINGS,
Jan 28] Druggists and Chemists.

WHITE LEAD.—100 kegs, very superior article, just received. Having purchased a Mill for grinding Paints, I am now prepared to grind them, of any color, or in any quantity, to suit customers.

A fresh supply of Oils, Varnishes and Brushes,
Jan 7 WM. SHAW.

FOR RENT.

THE HANOVER HOUSE,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE subscriber offers for rent that well known Hotel, the HANOVER HOUSE. The Hanover House is located in the most business part of Wilmington, and is acknowledged to be one of the best, if not the very best, stand in Wilmington for a Hotel. It is situated on the East side of Front Street, immediately opposite the Bank of Cape Fear, and within half a square of the Bank of the State. The Hanover House is a new fire-proof brick building, about 4 or 5 years old, and will always command a large share of public patronage. The subscriber is desirous of getting a COMPETENT man to take charge of the House. Should such a person take the House, the terms will be made reasonable TO HIM. For particulars apply to the subscriber, by letter or otherwise, at the Journal Office, Wilmington, N. C. DAVID FULTON.

October 22, 1847.

LATE NEWS.

CHEAP AND GOOD BOARDING may be had at the

ROCK SPRING HOTEL,

now opened under the superintendance of

—ALFRED ALDERMAN.—

Having had the house completely cleansed, *white-washed* and *painted*, and furnished with NEW BEDS, BEDDING, and other furniture, I am ready to wait upon those who may favor me with a call. **Come and see**

A. ALDERMAN.

October 22, 1847. 6-12m

BOARDING AND LODGING.

First door West of the Post-office,

MARKET-STREET, WILMINGTON, N. C.

The subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has opened that large and commodious brick building on Market street, next door to the Post-office, as a BOARDING HOUSE, and respectfully solicits a share of public patronage. His terms will be moderate, and his table as good as the Market will afford. The subscriber, grateful for past favors, returns his thanks to those who patronized him at his former stand, and would respectfully solicit from them a continuance of their custom at his new establishment, on Market-street.

Nov. 12. [9-6m] PETER SMITH.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

THE subscriber wishes to sell a valuable plantation on the East side of the Cape Fear River, about seven miles below Elizabethtown, containing between four hundred and fifty or five hundred acres. A large portion of it is as good lowlands as there is on the Cape Fear. There is a great quantity of Oak and Cypress Timber, convenient to the River. There is a two story dwelling house and an excellent well of water, on the premises and also a first rate mill seat. Any person wishing to purchase a plantation would do well to call and examine for themselves, as I will sell a bargain and make payments easy. Enquire for CHAS. H. STEVENS,

Clinton, Sampson County, N. C.

Sept'r 10, 1847 —[52-tf

For Sale.

THE FOUR STORY BRICK tenement, now occupied by Dr. Dickson, on the South side of Market street, together with the Office underneath, occupied by Thomas Miller, Esq.

ALSO, an unimproved Lot, in Quince's Alley.

Terms, 6 or 12 months credit, with approved securities. WM. D. COWAN.

June 25, 1847. 41-tf

Notice.

THE subscribers having all their accounts made out for the year 1847, would feel thankful to all those indebted to them to call and settle, as cash is required to purchase more cheap goods.

Jan 7, 1848. JOHN KYLE & CO.

FRESH DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c.

THE subscriber has returned from the North with a well selected stock of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Perfumery, &c., which he offers to sell on the most accommodating terms, and at the lowest possible prices. His stock of Drugs, &c., cannot be surpassed. His stock of Perfumery is well worthy a call, consisting of fancy and plain Soaps, German and French Colognes, Hair, Tooth, and Nail Brushes, Combs, Shaving Soaps, and a general variety of articles in the line.

PATENT MEDICINES.

His stock embraces all the leading Patent Medicines of the day. Wright's Indian Vegetable, Moffatt's, Peter's, Spencer's, Brandreth's, and Leidy's Pills, and a full supply of Townsend's and Sand's Sarsaparilla, Swayne's Syrup, and Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. As almost every Patent Medicine is counterfeited, the public ought to be careful how they purchase. He therefore guarantees the sum of $50,00 to any person who can prove his having a counterfeit Patent Medicine in his possession.

HE HAS FOR PAINTER'S USE,

Brushes of every size; also, Blenders, Grainers, Pencilling and Marking Brushes, Whitewash Brushes, and Camels Hair Pencils.

LANDRETH'S GARDEN SEEDS.

A constant supply of the far-famed Landreth's Garden Seeds will be kept during the season. Those who want a good vegetable garden had better plant Landreth's seeds. Country merchants supplied on liberal terms. Thankful for past patronage, I beg to assure the public that every exertion will be made to give full satisfaction at the Old Stand Drug Store, corner Front and Market street. WM. SHAW.

Nov 12, 1847

LANDRETH'S GARDEN SEEDS.—The subscriber is now opening his Spring stock of the above celebrated seeds. A full supply kept throughout the season. Also for sale, Landreth's Rural Register and Almanac, for 1848, containing much valuable information for Gardeners and Farmers, price 12½ cents. Prompt attention given to all orders from the country. Catalogues can be had gratis, of WM. SHAW.

Jan 7, 1848

Just Received from New York.

15 BOXES fresh ground Buckwheat;
15 bags do do do
5 kegs superior Goshen Butter;
25 half and quarter boxes fresh Raisins;
1 case Preserved Ginger;
Fresh Currants and Citron;
6 cases Pickles and Catsup;
15 jars fresh Prunes;
Superior London Mustard.

—ALSO—

Have constantly on hand a quantity of Sutton's wrought Ploughs and Grubbing Hoes, a superior article, and for sale low by

PERRIN & HARTSFIELD,
Jan 28] Near the Market Dock.

MARBLE MONUMENTS.

TOMB TABLES,

Head & Foot Stones, &c.

THE subscribers have taken the agency of an extensive MARBLE MANUFACTORY at the North, and will receive orders for the above named articles on as favorable terms as can be procured from any other establishment.

They have a variety of patterns and styles, with the prices, which may be seen at any time.

KEEN & HUSTON, Contractors & Builders.

Wilmington, N C, February 11, 1848. [22-1y

Notice.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the inhabitants of Duplin, Sampson, and the adjoining counties, that he has located himself at Stricklands Depot for the purpose of carrying on the TAILORING business in all its branches, and hopes, by strict attention and his efforts to please, to insure a share of the public patronage. He can be found, for the present, in the store occupied by J. D. Wilson. JOHN A. WREN.

Stricklands, February 18, 1848. 23-8t

Spring and Summer Medicine.

Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla.

THE MOST EXTRAORDINARY MEDICINE IN the world.—This extract is put up in quart bottles; it is six times cheaper, pleasanter, and warranted superior to any sold. It cures diseases without vomiting, purging, sickening, or debilitating the patient.

The great beauty and superiority of this Sarsaparilla over all other remedies is, while it eradicates disease, it invigorates the body.

IT HAS PERFORMED MORE THAN 15,000 CURES THIS YEAR.

1,000 cures of Rheumatism.
1,000 cures of Dyspepsia;
2,500 cures of general debility, and want of nervous energy;
3,000 Female complaints and over;
7,000 cures of diseases of the blood, viz:

Ulcers, Scrofula, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Pimples on the face, &c. &c., together with numerous cases of consumption, Liver Complaint, Spinal Affections, &c. This, we are aware, must appear incredible, but we have letters from physicians and our Agents from all parts of the United States, informing us of extraordinary cures. R. Van Buskirk, Esq., one of the most respectable druggists in Newark, New Jersey, informs us that he can refer to more than one hundred and fifty cases in that place alone. There are thousands of cases in the City of New York, which we will refer to with pleasure, and to men of character well known.

UNITED STATES OFFICER.—Capt. G. W. McLean, member of the New Jersey Legislature, late of the United States Navy, has kindly sent us the following certificate. It tells its own story:

Rahway, January 25, 1847.

A year since I was taken with the influenza and my whole system left in a debilitated state. I was induced to try Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, and after taking two or three bottles I was very much relieved, and attributed it entirely to the said Sarsaparilla I have continued taking it, and find that I improve every day. I believe it saved my life, and would not be without it under any consideration. G. W. McLEAN.

THE EDITOR.—John Jackson, Esq., Editor of the Rahway Republican, published the above certificate, and remarked in an editorial as follows:

The success of Dr. Townsend's preparation of Sarsaparilla appears to be of the most extraordinary character. We publish to-day two certificates in its behalf, one from Capt. McLean, of this town, and one from Rev. Mr. White, of Staten Island, a gentlemen well known in Rahway.—Capt. McLean believes the medicine to have saved his life, and Mr. White seems to entertain an equally strong confidence in its efficacy. Intelligent men like these would no praise so roughly what they did not fully believe to de